

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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ANOTHER CANNED BEEF CANARD.

Newspaper correspondents at Washington who, in order to earn their salaries, must manufacture "news" when there is none to be legitimately reported, have this week given circulation in the daily press to a renewed rumor concerning the adequacy of our government meat inspection, particularly as it applies to canned meats. It is stated that British authorities have repeated their suspicions as to the thoroughness of our inspection service, and as to the wholesomeness of our canned meats.

This is an old story. Medical employees of certain British government departments have made reports before this attacking our meats and casting imputations upon our government inspection. These have been analyzed and their animus as well as their accuracy discovered. The basis for this week's report is, another of these alleged "investigations." These stories are eagerly accepted by British trade rivals who would like to see American competition entirely wiped out. A proportion of the British public believes them, just as a proportion of the American public swallows the "poison food" tales of the Wiley class of food cranks in this country. The remainder go on eating our meat products and still live.

Our canned meat trade was unquestionably injured by the muckrakers' attack of two years ago. It resulted in an inability on the part of dealers abroad to dispose of stocks of canned meats on hand. What may have happened to such left-over stocks abroad neither American packers nor government inspectors can say. No manufacturer can be expected to guarantee the condition of goods left for years in a warehouse exposed to varying conditions of temperature. It may be that the foreign investigators got hold of samples of such left-over stocks. As for the condition of canned meats inspected under the law now in force, no one who knows anything about existing packinghouse methods or who has witnessed the thoroughness of existing government inspection would take stock in any such statements as have been circulated.

Nobody worries much about these British "reports." It is possible that their renewed circulation here is due to the misguided zeal of the Washington press agent of a certain food reformer in government employ who is not any too well disposed toward that portion of the government service which has the meat inspection in charge.

PREPARING FOR THE MEAT PACKERS' MEETING

Meetings of various committees appointed to arrange for the annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association were held in Chicago this week and in every instance the reports indicated that arrangements were rapidly nearing completion and that the indications pointed to an attendance and a convention greater even than the record-breaker of last fall.

The convention opens at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Monday, October 12, and continues for three days. Details of the convention and entertainment programmes are not quite ready for official announcement, but when they are made public it will be seen that the 1908 gathering is expected to eclipse anything yet held. It was stated last week that the entertainment would be "on a less lavish scale than last year." This was an error of the printer, who omitted the little word "not"; the statement should have been that the entertainment would "not be on a less lavish scale."

Elaborate Entertainment Features.

As a matter of fact, the entertainment feature will be even more elaborate than a year ago, which is saying a lot when that banquet, the visit to Packingtown and other features are remembered. Thus far the Entertainment Committee has preserved a mysterious secrecy concerning its programme, but it is known that several added entertainment features are being arranged which will keep visitors even busier than last year. As for the banquet, that item has assumed such importance that it has been put in the hands of a special Banquet Committee which is devoting its efforts to what might seem an impossibility—the arrangement of a banquet to excel the splendid event of 1907.

Both committees have thus far refused to divulge their plans, but announce that they intend to break last year's record. It is expected that the complete entertainment programme will be announced in a short time. Those who attended last year are not clamoring for details; they know what to expect and are satisfied to learn the date and place, so they may be on hand.

The business programme of the convention has assumed a character even more practical than last year. Addresses by leading experts on various practical matters will be a feature, while an added attraction will be "Superintendents' Afternoon," when the operating heads will discuss practical points and

problems. Packers are going to take their superintendents to the convention with them this year, and the combination will prove valuable as well as pleasant for all concerned.

In addition to the features of the formal programme there will be addresses, both in convention and at the banquet, by several distinguished men from different parts of the country, and it is expected that some high officials, both state and federal, will be on hand.

Organizing the Special Parties.

Though the attendance last year exceeded 600, it is expected that that record will be broken at the coming gathering. Every man who was at Chicago last year has been a missionary in inducing others to enjoy the same experience at the next opportunity. A feature last year were the special parties from various sections. Cincinnati came in a special train with a band, and specials also came from St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, New York and other points.

This plan is being followed this year even more generally, and committees are being appointed in various sections to arrange the trip. The following have already been designated:

Philadelphia—John J. Felin (J. J. Felin & Company, Inc.)

New York—Charles Rohe (Rohe & Brother.)

Buffalo—Matthew Danahy (Danahy Packing Company).

Cincinnati—Charles E. Roth (J. C. Roth Packing Company).

Detroit—James Craig, Jr. (Parker, Webb & Company).

Others at other central points will be announced soon, and those desiring to join these parties en route to Chicago are urged to communicate with the gentlemen named. Special railroad and Pullman arrangements will be made and there will be other features of these party trips which will make them attractive.

FOOD CONGRESS FINISHES WORK.

The international congress of the White Cross Association at Geneva, Switzerland, adjourned Saturday to meet in Paris in 1909. The congress, which had been in session for the week, had under advisement plans for the repression of the adulteration of food. One of its chief endeavors has been to properly define certain food products so that they might be placed under a pure food law.

MEAT EXPORT FIGURES SHOW CONTINUED LOSS

According to preliminary government reports of the export movement in meats and meat products for the month of August, our losses in foreign trade continue to grow. The total value of exports of meat and dairy products for August is given as nearly six million dollars behind August a year ago. Allowing for a heavy increase in butter exports, the loss in strictly meat exports would be more than six millions. For the year to September 1 the export loss is shown to be over sixteen million dollars. Making the allowance for a million dollar increase in butter exports, the meat trade loss is over seventeen million dollars compared with the same eight months of 1907.

The falling off is the heaviest both for the month and year in fresh beef shipments. For August the export volume was 50 per cent. less than August, 1907, and the same proportion holds good for the eight months. There was 10,000,000 lbs. less fresh beef exported in August than in the same month a year ago, while for the eight months the decrease was 93,000,000 lbs. The decrease in export values of fresh beef for the month was \$1,110,000, and for the eight months \$8,500,000 compared to the previous year.

The falling off in lard exports was also very marked. This movement was cut in half for August, 28,000,000 lbs. less being exported than in August, 1907. This 28,000,000 lb. decrease figured \$3,000,000 in value, while for the eight months the falling off was 4,000,000 lbs., valued at \$6,000,000. The August lard trade is thus shown to cut a big figure in the year's totals.

Other heavy decreases in August shipments were in pork, of which 9,000,000 lbs. less was exported than in August, 1907; oleo oil and neutral lard, over 7,000,000 lbs. less; tallow, 6,000,000 lbs. less; hams, 4,000,000 lbs. less. There was not a gain shown in the list. For the eight months, aside from the fresh beef and lard losses indicated, there was a decrease of 32,000,000 lbs. in tallow exports, 30,000,000 lbs. in pork exports, and considerable decreases in oleo oil and cured beef. For the eight months exports of bacon show gains of 37,000,000 lbs. and hams of 10,000,000 lbs.

Total value of meat and dairy products exports for August is given as \$10,229,014, compared to \$16,209,670 for August, 1907. For the eight months total values are given as \$109,839,331, compared to \$125,996,292 for eight months of 1907. Exports of meat animals show a loss of nearly a million dollars for the month, and of nearly seven million dollars for the eight months, compared to a year ago. Only half as many beef cattle were exported in August as a year ago, while the decrease in exports for the eight months amounts to seven million dollars in cattle alone.

Detailed figures of the preliminary report are given herewith, showing about 91 per cent. of the total exports, compared to similar periods of last year:

Cattle.—August, 1907, 23,169 head, value \$2,166,367; August, 1908, 13,452 head, value \$1,284,102. For eight months ending August, 1907, 261,309 head, value \$23,659,218; same period, 1908, 182,297 head, value \$16,822,084. Hogs.—August, 1907, 1,329 head, value \$16,484; August, 1908, 630 head, value \$5,526. For eight months ending August, 1907, 17,592 head, value \$217,480; same period, 1908, 22,779 head, value \$196,445.

Sheep.—August, 1907, 6,613 head, value \$28,148; August, 1908, 6,995 head, value \$31,872. For eight months ending August, 1907, 79,059 head, value \$476,246; same period, 1908, 65,977 head, value \$396,344.

Canned Beef.—August, 1907, 1,417,853 lbs., value \$150,351; August, 1908, 668,500 lbs., value \$71,950. For eight months ending August, 1907, 10,708,938 lbs., value \$1,141,538; same period, 1908, 10,541,415 lbs., value \$1,107,906.

Fresh Beef.—August, 1907, 21,363,387 lbs., value \$2,218,673; August, 1908, 10,930,871 lbs., value \$1,108,036. For eight months ending August, 1907, 198,266,100 lbs., value \$19,190,592; same period, 1908, 104,682,067 lbs., value \$10,762,848.

Salted, Pickled and Other Cured Beef.—August, 1907, 3,455,253 lbs., value \$220,054; August, 1908, 3,316,123 lbs., value \$247,627. For eight months ending August, 1907, 32,861,323 lbs., value \$2,054,497; same period, 1908, 28,021,731 lbs., value \$2,052,976.

Tallow.—August, 1907, 9,218,515 lbs., value \$566,498; August, 1908, 3,487,737 lbs., value \$194,114. For eight months ending August, 1907, 85,027,977 lbs., value \$5,139,277; same period, 1908, 53,766,297 lbs., value \$3,049,492.

Bacon.—August 1907, 21,600,555 lbs., value \$2,334,264; August, 1908, 21,277,033 lbs., value \$2,237,091. For eight months ending August, 1907, 145,028,496 lbs., value \$15,628,812; same period, 1908, 182,005,427 lbs., value \$18,918,453.

Hams.—August, 1907, 20,733,530 lbs., value \$2,466,654; August, 1908, 16,713,650 lbs., value \$1,884,084. For eight months ending August, 1907, 144,854,053 lbs., value \$16,858,958; same period, 1908, 154,405,407 lbs., value \$16,969,320.

Fresh, salted or pickled pork.—August, 1907, 13,084,956 lbs., value \$1,252,574; August, 1908, 4,151,944 lbs., value \$366,348. For eight months ending August, 1907, 119,986,524 lbs., value \$11,480,399; same period, 1908, 89,392,493 lbs., value \$7,758,798.

Lard.—August, 1907, 55,338,123 lbs., value \$5,153,602; August, 1908, 27,374,130 lbs., value \$2,567,361. For eight months ending August, 1907, 427,351,867 lbs., value \$40,176,130; same period, 1908, 384,043,224 lbs., value \$34,186,541.

Oleo oil and neutral lard.—August, 1907, 19,048,336 lbs., value \$1,728,381; August, 1908, 11,829,787 lbs., value \$1,159,889. For eight months ending August, 1907, 143,447,685 lbs., value \$12,722,764; same period 1908, 137,064,855 lbs., value \$12,565,097.

Oleomargarine.—August, 1907, 267,781 lbs., value \$27,973; August, 1908, 185,512 lbs., value \$18,370. For eight months ending August, 1907, 2,339,589 lbs., value \$232,859; same period, 1908, 1,805,549 lbs., value \$180,254.

Butter.—August, 1907, 319,734 lbs., value \$64,837; August, 1908, 1,259,666 lbs., value \$254,919. For eight months ending August, 1907, 2,224,622 lbs., value \$490,385; same period, 1908, 6,571,263 lbs., value \$1,391,467.

Total meat animals.—August 1907, value \$2,210,999; August, 1908, value \$1,321,500. For eight months ending August, 1907, value \$24,352,944; same period, 1908, value \$17,414,873.

Total meat products.—August, 1907, value \$16,209,670; August, 1908, value \$10,229,014. For eight months ending August, 1907, value \$125,996,292; same period, 1908, value \$109,839,331.

RECORD HIGH COST OF HOGS.

Top hogs sold as high as \$7.50 this week at Chicago, the highest since April 1, 1903, and 35 to 40 cents higher than a week ago. Continued light marketing put up the price range at a faster pace than many of the most optimistic bulls had anticipated. Packers are found short of supplies for fresh-meat trade at a time when the country is disposed to hold onto hogs rather than ship.

Another factor in putting up the price of hogs is that the country hasn't as many hogs ready for market as many in the trade had expected, says the Drovers' Journal. Corn has been so high in price that many hog owners have fed little of it this summer, but instead turned their holdings onto pasture. A few weeks ago these grassy hogs were a big factor in the trade, but nowadays there are comparatively few of them coming marketward. Owners have concluded that as long as the market continues to go higher, buying corn and feeding the summer grass eaters is the best policy. Thus the trade is getting few grassers and the short supplies of corn-fed hogs indicate the economy in feeding which has been practiced almost universally.

The lighter average weight of marketings is another result of high-priced corn. Last week the average weight of marketings was 224 pounds, against 227 pounds the previous week and 255 pounds a year ago.

Reasons for hogs selling at \$7.00@7.50 today are apparent on all sides, and reasons why hogs should sell still higher in the near future are also apparent. The demand for hog meats is good and the country is not producing enough hogs to admit of the killers putting up a surplus of product. As weather grows cooler the demand will show further improvement and all indications point to short supplies, at least until the new corn is fed plentifully. Chicago received only 78,724 hogs last week—less than came in one single day last winter.

STEEL AND CONCRETE BEEF HOUSE.

Plans for the erection of the new beef house of a big Western packing plant have been changed as a result of observation of recent packinghouse fires. The plans provided for what is known as mill construction, heavy timbers being used for posts, floors, etc. These plans have now been changed to provide for fireproof steel construction throughout, including steel posts, beams, etc., and concrete or asphalt flooring. Packers are finding this the best and cheapest form of construction in the long run, both from the standpoint of insurance and sanitation.

INSTALLING REFRIGERATING PLANT.

The Quaker City Beef Company, Front and Willow streets, Philadelphia, are installing a complete refrigerating plant of their own. It is of 17-tons capacity, has a direct expansion system complete with condensers, with 4,000 feet of direct expansion piping, driven by a 35 H. P., D. C. motor. The refrigerating plant is being installed by the Keystone Engineering Company, Philadelphia, but the work is under the supervision of W. D. Munnecke, superintendent of construction of the National Packing Company, New York.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK YARDS.

The Philadelphia Stock Yards Company has been chartered under Pennsylvania laws with a capital stock of \$100,000, by J. J. Martin, F. W. Cook, F. W. English, H. E. Drayton and others of Philadelphia. These gentlemen are interested in the D. B. Martin Company and the company will provide facilities for the extensive packing enterprises of this company at Philadelphia.

MARKETING POULTRY BY MODERN METHODS

Dressed poultry has of recent years been included within the field of activity of the modern meat packer, and with many concerns the produce department, covering poultry, eggs and butter, has come to be an important element of the business. The packer has found that he can include poultry packing as a profitable branch of his business, and with his characteristic energy and his capacity for systematizing to the last degree everything he takes hold of, he has come pretty near to working a revolution in poultry marketing.

Before the advent of the big packers in the poultry field little attempt was made by poultry packers and shippers to classify or grade poultry. Perhaps three or four grades were recognized, but there was no classifying beyond the general definition of broilers, roasters, fowls, etc. With their highly specialized methods to aid them, the packers at once worked out a reform in the trade which resulted in the establishment of a complete grading system for poultry, with particular specifications to fit each grade.

At first this grading system was confined chiefly to the packers, but it was found so superior to the old method and made such a difference in prices and in attractiveness of product that poultrymen and shippers in general had to take it up. Now we see agitation general throughout the country among poultry shippers and receivers for the adoption of a uniform system which will identify all grades of dressed poultry. In this connection the "Egg Reporter" recently published specifications for grading which have been successfully used by one of the largest handlers of dressed poultry in the West, concerning which they say:

The box sizes and grades have been demonstrated to be correct from several years' experience, and the specifications as a whole can be recommended as dependable. If shippers will adopt these specifications it would be a very good thing for the poultry trade in general, as at the present time it sadly lacks the standards that have been established on other lines.

These specifications for grading and packing poultry are intended to be applicable to

packers who either have their own artificial cooling facilities or who can ship to coolers over night. In warm weather it will be impossible to pack poultry in boxes dry. Either the open air must be at a temperature of 35 degrees or below to take out the animal heat properly or artificial refrigeration must be used. Dry-packed poultry looks the brightest when cooled in 32 to 35 degrees temperature, and if intended to be frozen it should be immediately placed in a sharp freezer after the animal heat is properly cooled out.

Specifications for Dry-Picked Poultry.

The following specifications are intended to apply to dry-picked poultry. Scalded poultry will not pack as closely as dry-picked stock, which would require the use of larger boxes for scalded poultry. No specifications are included for turkeys for several reasons, chiefly these: That grades applying to poultry necessarily vary considerably from month to month, and there is such a difference in size of the birds, depending upon the section of country where they are raised.

All boxes should be uniformly marked. They should be marked on one end only with the class number stamped on the upper left hand corner; the description of the contents across the center, and the gross, tare and net plainly marked across the bottom. The upper right hand corner of the end should be reserved for the freezer or storage mark.

Care should be used in selecting box lumber. Whitewood or cottonwood is the best and should be used in all cases where possible, even though it is more expensive. Basswood can be used where necessary, but under no circumstances should pine or gum wood be used, as these are not considered merchantable packages for poultry packing purposes.

Specifications are furnished for both "squat-packed" and "domestic-packed" chickens, 30 to 47 pounds average. Packers should not attempt to pack both styles, and as the squat-packed chicken sells equally well both at home and abroad, when possible packers should adopt the squat-packed method of

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BEEF SHORTAGE ONE OF NATION'S PROBLEMS

By Arthur Chapman.

Government experts in the West are bending every energy to discover some means whereby the supply of beef and mutton can be made to keep pace with the increased demand for these necessities, but just at present the outlook is anything but favorable for a rapid solution of the problem.

With beef at its highest point in twenty years, and with the Western range stocked to its limit, and with a steady decrease in the available supply of sheep every year, the United States Government finds itself face to face with a question that seems likely to puzzle the experts for years to come. Just at present the country is in the position of a man who is eating his stores of food, and is raising less than he consumes. Sheep have shown a steady decrease for several years, and, while the supply of cattle is not actually decreasing, it is recognized that under present conditions it is almost hope-

less to attempt to increase it, to keep pace with the growing demand for beef.

This summer the shortage of beef, and the consequent high price, was the result of a peculiar combination of circumstances. Not enough cattle were corn-fed in the Middle Western States. Usually the supply of corn-fed cattle is sufficient to tide the meat-eating public over the summer, but when a sudden demand went forth for more corn-fed steers, none were to be had. The packers have been calling upon the cattle raisers of the Far West to supply grass-fed cattle, but this supply has been late in arriving, and of very poor quality when it did come. Consequently the price of beef has soared, and will hardly fall before the next supply of corn-fed beef from the Middle Western States relieves the tension.

Natural conditions have combined to make America the greatest cattle country in the

world. The high plains country west of the Missouri River is an ideal cattle range. In early days this plains country was covered with the succulent, curling buffalo grass, which sun dries and cures on the stalk, making the greatest natural food for cattle in the world. Great herds of cattle were enabled to live through the hardest winters, simply by pawing through the snow and existing on the buffalo grass. Then, in the fall, after being put in fair condition on the new growth of grass, the cattle were shipped to the corn feeding centers in the Middle West, where a few weeks of corn diet put them in prime condition for the market.

If these conditions could be maintained there would be no beef problem. It would all be delightfully simple, just as it has been in the past. But the rapid settlement of the West has changed the aspect of everything. There are few great stretches of open range left. Settlers have homesteaded most of the available land along the water courses, and have even "squatted" on the semi-arid plains, where "dry farming" is successfully practiced. The great herds have vanished, and the cattle baron has had his day. While there are about as many cattle as ever in the West, the holdings are for the most part split up among the small ranchers.

With the division of the great cattle ranges has come the problem of feed for the herds. The buffalo grass must be replaced by a food containing more proteid, and capable of supporting a greater number of cattle per acre. To discover some such substitute, the Department of Agriculture will send one of its experts abroad, where climatic and soil conditions are similar to those in the high plains country of the West, and much will depend upon the result of his investigations.

Not only has the Government felt called upon to solve the problem of supplying a new kind of feed so the plains will support more cattle, but the forestry department is bending its energies to utilize all the available grazing space on the forest reserves. There are millions of acres of grazing land in the forest reserves, which are leased to cattlemen and sheepmen. The latter graze their flocks above timber line during the summer months, where there is a generous supply of thick, rich grass—a food that has made the flesh of mountain sheep so sweet and nutritious. Inasmuch as the winter range of the sheepmen has been greatly restricted owing to homesteading, the owners of the great flocks are "winter feeding"—that is, the sheep are kept in corrals during the winter months and fed alfalfa until it is time to turn them out on the summer ranges.

Even this, however, is not solving the problem of increasing the visible supply of sheep. For several years the total number of sheep in the country has been decreasing. The nation is making steady inroads on its supply of mutton, and in a few years this constant drain is certain to send the price of this food even higher than beef is to-day. If Government experts find a new kind of range fodder that will support greater numbers of sheep, as well as cattle, the mutton problem will be answered, but at present the conditions are rapidly drifting from bad to worse.

(Concluded on page 26.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

Taylor & Powell will rebuild their fertilizer plant at Kinney, Tenn., recently burned.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company's warehouse at Atlanta, Ga., has been damaged by fire.

The Eastern Provision Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Eberle Tanning Company, Westfield, Pa., is to enlarge its plant, having an output of 600 hides per day.

The plant of the American Hide and Leather Company at Sheboygan, Wis., has been slightly damaged by fire.

It is reported that the J. J. Krome Soap Company, Atlanta, Ga., will establish a soap factory at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Koenitzer Tanning Company of St. Louis, Mo., contemplate establishing a large tannery plant at Saginaw, Mich.

The hull house of the Georgia Cotton Oil Company at Rose Hill, near Atlanta, Ga., has been totally destroyed by fire.

Armour & Company will erect in Lakeland, Polk County, Fla., a big phosphate plant which will be one of the finest and best equipped in the country.

The large soap factory of Enoch Morgan's Sons' Company, at Bank and West streets, New York City, N. Y., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000.

The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, New York, N. Y., has filed plans for the addition of a two-story building, to be used as a beef dressing room and storage for fertilizer.

H. B. Johnson Company's tannery on River street, Toronto, Ont., with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on September 11, with a loss estimated at nearly \$200,000; insurance \$150,000.

Larkins & Chichester are preparing to open a cold storage plant and meat packing establishment at Argenta, Ark. They are remodeling a building on Second and Main streets for the purpose.

The John Nieder Company of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated to operate tanneries. The capital stock is \$50,000 and incorporators, John Nieder, John Nieder, Jr., and A. Nieder.

A creditors' petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the West Harlem Poultry Company of 136 Manhattan street, New York City, N. Y. Liabilities are reported to be \$20,000 and assets \$13,000.

The National Live Poultry Market of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in poultry and livestock by A. Jersawitz and I. Jersawitz, of 1410 Fifth avenue; Michael Billowitz and N. Jablonsky.

Banks Brothers will erect an abattoir at Norfolk, Va. The main building, 53 x 125 feet, will have chill room, cold storage, kettle room and other necessary appurtenances. The cost will be about \$30,000.

The smoked meat and provision business of Joseph R. Shimer, established and successfully conducted in Phillipsburg, Pa., for many years, is about to be incorporated as a company, and the plant will be greatly enlarged.

The Tamme Packing Company of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by C. D. Tamme, N. B. Longworth and G. A. Heman. The company will

engage in a general packing and butcher business.

The Generostee Oil and Fertilizer Company of Starr, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by A. S. Bowie, J. H. Pruitt, J. E. Ziegler and others. A fertilizer mixing and cottonseed oil plant will be erected.

A modern new \$25,000 slaughterhouse at Cienfuegos, Cuba, has been completed and turned over to the Government by the American contractors and will be operated to supply meat to that part of Cuba. It has a daily capacity of 50 cattle and 50 hogs.

E. D. & J. D. Stein of New York, N. Y., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in livestock. Raymond Malone, 465 Fifth street; Joseph Steinbrink, 475 Thirteenth street, and A. H. Kesselman, 215 Montague street, Brooklyn, are the directors.

The E. Greenbaum Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,500 to manufacture sausages and bolognas. E. Greenebaum, 412 E. 102nd street; E. Schmelzer, 110 West 115th street, and J. H. Oshinsky, 352 St. Ann's avenue, are the incorporators.

A charter has been issued to the Philadelphia Union Stock Yards Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company's first directors are Joseph J. Martin, F. W. Cook and F. W. English, of Philadelphia. Henry E. Drayton, of Philadelphia, is the secretary.

FAILURE OF BIG FISH CONCERN.

The failure last week of the firm of A. Booth & Company, popularly known as the "fish trust," has been one of the recent sensations of trade circles. The concern operated extensively in all parts of the country, and did an extensive cold storage warehouse business in addition to its fish trade. The company went into the hands of a receiver last week and since that time the schedule of liabilities has been constantly growing as discoveries were made. The liabilities are now said to amount to between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000. The company's cold storage warehouses are being operated as usual under the direction of the receiver, pending settlement of the company's affairs.

SKATE OR SWIM ON ROTH'S ROOF.

Meat and provision dealers in Cincinnati who trade with the John C. Roth Packing Company have a new inducement to offer to their customers this year, one that will appeal to everybody. The National Provisioner has already referred to the unique roof garden which occupies the top of the handsome new eleven-story plant of the company, and which contains a big swimming pool and other attractions. This roof is for the enjoyment of the company's employees and customers. Handsome engraved cards are issued in the form of permits for skating on the roof or swimming in the pool. The Roth Company furnishes the roller skates and the swimming suits free. The dealer has a supply of these permits, and issues them to young people among his customers as desired. The scheme has made a big hit with the Cincinnati trade.

DUTIES OF A FOOD OFFICIAL.

We yield to no one in our admiration and respect for a public official who conscientiously and honestly performs the duties of his office, even though he does at times seem a little rigorous and unjust, for we well know that it is sometimes impossible to punish the guilty without injuring or even doing an injustice to the innocent; but when a public officer such as the head of the food and health department of the State or the Nation shows such unmistakable symptoms of entering his dotage as to begin to talk too much, we begin to get uneasy. When the said public official begins to make addresses before the women's clubs, contribute to the Old Ladies' Home Journal and the Every Saturday Evening Boast, he is certainly a candidate for the violent ward and the padded cell, where he should be incarcerated and set at hemstitching or making tatting. His successor should be named with as little delay as possible.—New England Grocer.

HIGH VEAL THIS FALL.

Calf prices are going some at the present time, says Chicago Live Stock World. In fact, for several months values have been exceptionally high, because the demand was very strong and the supply hardly up to the normal. Receipts at Chicago show about 10,000 decrease for the year to date, compared with last year, which is not enough to make much difference in market valuation, but that the demand has been much better is responsible for the price inflation. Buyers say good to choice vealers of the right weight—120 to 150 lbs., have been exceptionally scarce lately, and that is why they are compelled to pay such lofty figures.

Good calves generally sell pretty high in the fall, because there are not so many fresh cows coming in, and consequently the supply of veal is light. In the summer time, when there is plenty of pasture, many farmers prefer to hold their calves to grow into more weight. While it is true that heavy calves are not as valuable per pound as the veal class, the increased weight put on without material cost is worth more than the depreciation in price, and so the farmer in the end is the gainer.

For instance, a good veal calf weighing 150 lbs. last spring was worth about \$9. The same calf, allowed to run on pasture till now, would increase in weight enough to make his value \$12@15. The disposition, therefore, has been to hold the calves back where there were easy facilities for taking care of them, and now we are getting a good many heavy calves and few light ones.

PROPOSAL.

Office Purchasing Commissary, 39 Whitehall street, New York City: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing and delivering 247,224 cans tomatoes, 237,480 cans corn, 131,232 cans peas, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., October 15, 1908. Information and blank forms for proposals furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened October 15, 1908," and addressed to Colonel A. L. Smith, A. C. G., S 12, 19, 26, 010.

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MEAT SCARCE AND HIGH

Limited supplies and high cost of much of the raw material of the packinghouse industry during recent months have made production anything but a profitable proceeding for the packer. Enemies of the industry may talk all they please, but the facts as shown by the official figures remain indisputable. These figures of course have no interest for the demagogue who benefits politically or otherwise by making the meat trade the butt of attack, but they should command the attention of the retailer and even of the intelligent consumer.

Figures have been quoted from time to time by The National Provisioner showing the marked decrease in marketing of beef cattle during the present year. Receipts of cattle at six principal Western markets are

already nearly 900,000 less than for the same time in 1907, and indications point to much more than a million head shortage for the year. And it must be remembered that the deficiency in quantity of beef produced is even greater. Cattle have been marketed light, due to high cost corn and other causes, and the dressing out percentages have been much less than a year ago. Quality has been correspondingly poor, and choice beef has commanded an unusually high premium.

Further light is thrown on the beef shortage by the export figures which appear in this issue of The National Provisioner. Exports of live cattle for 1908 up to September 1 were 80,000 head less than for a similar period a year ago. Loss in value in this trade has been seven million dollars for the year so far. Exports of dressed beef have been 93,000,000 lbs. less for the eight months than for the same time in 1907, or a falling off of 50 per cent. in the trade. That this has been due to lack of supply is admitted. Argentine beef is being utilized to supply the deficiency in the British market, but cannot even under the circumstances command the figure obtained for American beef, or anywhere near it, because of its inferior quality.

Though the early months of the year saw a record marketing of hogs, the situation is now reversed and live hogs this week commanded the highest price in Chicago since 1903. The 8-cent hog may not be merely a dream. Receipts of hogs are very light and average weights much less than a year ago. Packers' cellars are fast being emptied of the supplies accumulated in the early time of plenty, and pork products may be expected to reach a price level compared to that of beef.

Here again export figures indicate the state of things. Exports of pork decreased 66 per cent. in August compared to a year previous, while lard shipments were 50 per cent. less and exports of hams and bacon were also considerably less. Increased cost meant decreased buying by Europe, though at home the demand for pork products has been remarkable in the face of conditions of supply and price.

Increased marketing of calves has depleted the supply of veal, as well as promising further shortage in cattle for the future. High corn offers no inducement to feeders to come to the rescue of the meat market. The mutton situation is the only possible relieving feature. There have been heavy marketings of sheep and lambs, but the very plentifulness of mutton for the time being promises a future scarcity. There are likely to be less lambs on feed this winter than last, and consequent higher markets when the winter season arrives. Altogether there is slight promise of cheap meat in any direction, if figures mean anything.

THE CHEAPER CUTS

Not long ago The Farmers Advocate, a publication devoted to agricultural interests, attempted to explain the then existing high cost of beef. Among the reasons assigned for the high price was the fact that the consuming public demanded the choicer cuts, rather than the cheaper portions of the carcass. As a reason for this, the fact was cited that a majority of housewives to-day are obliged to use gas stoves for cooking, and further that their education along the lines of culinary art had been sadly neglected and is confined mainly to the cooking of steaks and plain cuts of meat.

With their usual avidity for seizing upon anything which they could treat in an alleged humorous manner, and at the same time afford them an opportunity to rap the so-called "beef trust," various newspapers treated the assertion as an attempt to vindicate the packers, whom they charged with squeezing the pockets of the people. They ridiculed the idea of the gas range and lazy housekeeping as affecting the meat industry in such a fashion.

A little careful thought, and some familiarity with conditions should show that, after all, the Farmers' Advocate came pretty near hitting the truth. It has been the contention right along in the trade, and The National Provisioner has commented on it time and again, that the demand for the cheaper cuts is certainly way below what it should be, and that the butcher, in order to realize on the entire carcass, must lift the price a trifle on the parts he can sell readily and which are in the greatest demand.

One way out of this difficulty would seem to be an aggressive campaign of education of the young housewife whose skill at cooking is confined mainly to steaks. The butcher who inaugurates the campaign will find that he has the co-operation of the housewife, for the feminine mind is every ready to grasp new recipes, especially if they appeal to their "tired-of-steak" husbands.

In the gas range the butcher would find a foe which would perhaps be too much for him. The gas range has come to stay, and with every justification for its existence. There is no getting away from the fact that it is a boon to our modern civilization, which balks at forcing a woman to spend a good portion of the day stewing over a coal fire. Therefore, the butcher is left but the one remedy—the campaign of education. Let him not be deterred by the scoffers, for it will surely happen that those who come to scoff will remain not only to eat choice steaks, but to have their palates tickled with the genuine delicacies concocted from the cheaper cuts. Here lies one of the plainest remedies for the high meat difficulty, if the consumer can be made to see it.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

PACKING ENGLISH MEATS.

Cumberland middles can be sold in all averages up to 40 lbs., but the most salable averages are 28, 32 or 36 lbs. If any number of boxes of these averages are sold they should be packed so that the boxes run fairly even on the average. For instance, if 100 boxes are sold 36 lbs. average, no boxes should run below 34 lbs. and none over 38 lbs., thus making a run of 34 lb. to 38 lb. sides, evenly divided, making a 36 lb. average. The sizes are immaterial, but should be packed together so that there be less air space in the boxes, which is injurious to color. And again, uniform size enhances the appearance of the meats.

Pack all it is possible to squeeze into a box of any kinds of meats. Pressure will not injure them, and in the aggregate there is a great saving in boxes and freight, and the meats turn out in better shape and at the minimum shrinkage.

These sides should be lean and firm, nicely trimmed, and the flanks cut square. The chime bone should be sawed down level with the side, and the blood vein lifted in the shoulder; the fat all scraped out of the side, not back strapped, but the belly may be slightly strapped, especially if it is a little fat and not seedy. Fat Cumberlands are objectionable.

These sides may be bulked 18 to 20 high, but in sizes and averages where curing space will permit. All that is necessary to the cure is good salt well rubbed in, with one stick of the pumping needle in the shoulder, and the flesh side sprinkled with a very slight covering of pulverized saltpeter to enhance color. Bulk in piles as tight as possible, and so that the brine forming will run toward the back and shoulder. In summer time this meat should be turned in 12 days and resalted, bulking as high as 25 to 30 sides for another 12 or 14 days, when it is ready to pack.

The top layers of all bulks of English meats should be covered with domestic sides, such as short ribs, clears, etc., to preserve color, which is an important feature on the English market.

Staffordshire middles should average about 38 pounds, and the pocket must be nicely rounded so that it will come out of salt flush, or even with the side. The side should not

Readers of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in the trade are urged to submit questions of practice and operation concerning which they are in doubt, to be answered through this department of "Practical Points for the Trade," or privately, if desired. Readers are also invited to criticize freely the answers which appear, in order that the best results of practical experience may be obtained. Address Technical Editor, The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

be too fat. The curing and packing is effected the same as with Cumberlands.

Yorkshire middles should average about 42 lbs., and may be made from hogs rather thicker in the back and shoulder than is admissible in Staffords. The curing and packing is the same as with Cumberlands. Thus we have three classes of hogs disposed of—the lean, the slightly fatter, and the fat hog of given weights.

Clear bellies are made from good prime hogs weighing 240 to 260 lbs. live weight. Lighter hogs will answer the purpose if thick and fat, too much so for Cumberlands, Staffords or Yorkshire middles. Usually a three-rib shoulder and a narrow back is taken off, leaving a wide belly which brings a good price. The back will weigh 3 lbs. more than the belly from a 240 lb. hog.

These bellies should be flattened out when cut, or put through a belly roller before being bulked in salt. Usually there is a short cut ham made from this hog. These bellies average about 16 lbs., which is the best selling average, and should not run over a pound each way, 15 to 17 lbs. They are usually bulked 14 to 17, and 17 to 20, and thus packed.

In curing bellies require but half the amount of salt used on sides, and the same in packing. In winter these bellies may be shipped at 10 days old, and in summer at 15 to 18 days, according to weight—say a day to the pound. Clear backs need to be salted harder than the bellies in curing and packing, and a trifle harder than side meats.

In square or three-rib shoulders the most salable average is 14 to 16 lbs. Heavier aver-

ages are one-half a cent per pound less on the market. These shoulders must be cut square and separated from the side with a knife, just exposing the gristle of the blade bone. They should be cut down on the end so as not to show up too fat; cut down to show the second streak of lean, in fact. These shoulders are cured the same as the Cumberlands and are always turned and resalted. When cured they should be packed in borax.

Long cut hams are most salable at 14 to 16 lbs. average, 12 to 14 being next in favor. They should be packed one pound each way from the weight given, and not more. A good idea is to wash these hams in borax water before shipping, thoroughly draining them, of course.

All meats should be bulked a few days prior to shipping, skin side up. The drier the meat is the better, and the longer it will keep in condition when packed. All packing salt should be dry also, which applies to borax as well. If meats are packed in boxes as tight as can be made, packed in sizes and thoroughly wiped as dry as possible, they will come out in fine shape on the other side. If these matters are neglected, however, the meats will arrive in England in bad order and cause trouble and loss. Cars should be well iced, and if the journey to the seaboard calls for it, re-iced en route. The meats should be placed in cold storage aboard ship, either in summer or winter. It is not necessary to ice the cars, however, in winter. About 1½ per cent. of borax, externally applied, is necessary to land meats in good shape.

MAKING MENTHOL SOAPS.

E. and R. Daltroff propose to manufacture menthol soap by mixing, for example, 80 parts of powdered soap with 13 parts of menthol dissolved in 8 parts of alcohol, and pressing the mixture either whilst hot or after cooling, the mass being made up into cakes which are put through a drying machine before being packed for sale. The same procedure may be adopted for making menthol powders, creams, pastes, cosmetics and pomades. The products are said to be noted for the refreshing sensation they impart and for their hygienic properties.—Corps Gras Ind.

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HYDRAULIC TANKAGE PRESSES.

Tankage has become such an important factor in the packing industry that the successful working up of it and the obtaining of the full value for it has become a matter of considerable study on the part of packers. Too much stress cannot be laid on the securing of a proper tankage press, one that will operate with the most economy, yet the greatest efficiency, if the best results are to be secured. On the shoulders of the press manufacturers has been laid the knotty problem of building presses which shall come up to every requirement of the packer without being prohibitory in price. The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, of Mount Gilead, Ohio, has made a specialty of tankage press construction, with the result that it has evolved presses which from the smallest to the largest have met with universal favor as a result of practical tests.

While the company makes a specialty of presses of the larger types and of high pressure capacity for conditions requiring unusually high pressures, they also make smaller

its presses. This press is 62 inches by 62 inches by 54 inches and is a very powerful press for large requirements. It is being used by many of the largest packing houses, fertilizer and garbage works in this and foreign countries. Nothing is spared in making this press first class in every respect.

The illustration does not show a spray pipe fitted to the pressure head, with which all these tankage presses are equipped. The cylinder is made of cast steel and is fitted with a gland. The pressure platform is guided with babbitted bearings working on the strain rods. The short press track is of steel construction. The illustration shows a double transfer car, all-steel truck and two-plunger vertical pump, which are included in the equipment. This press has a pressure capacity of three hundred tons, yet it requires but five horsepower for its operation. The floor space required is but 7 feet 2 inches by 7 feet 10 inches.

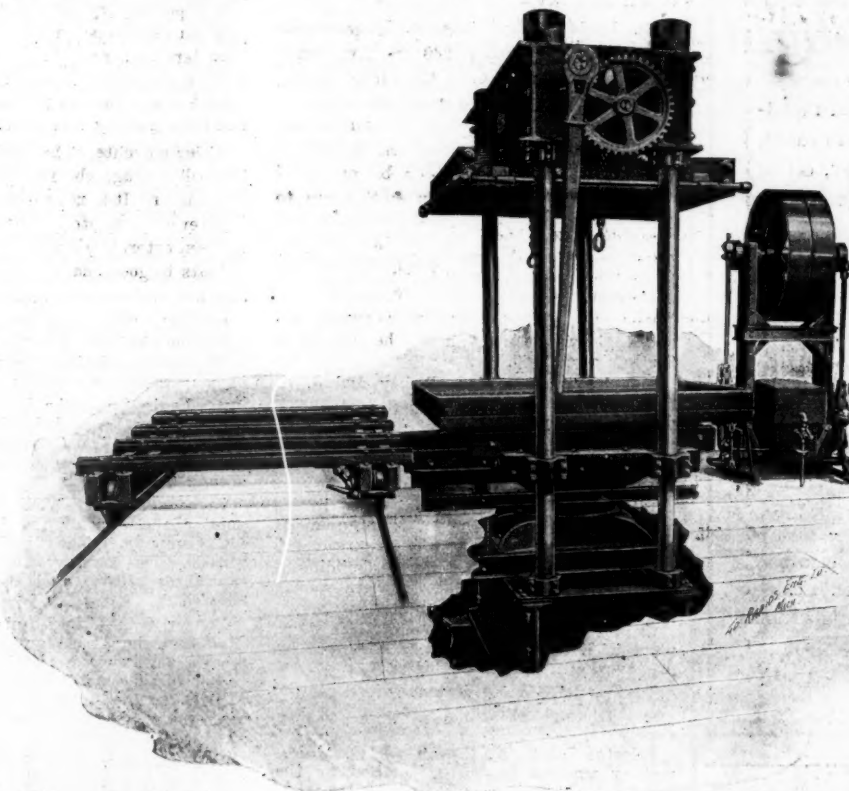
If a smaller press is wanted, No. 12 D. I. or No. 10 D. I. P. is recommended. When it comes to the small press for the small packer

the power. Every part of the equipment is made in a first class and most substantial manner and is fully guaranteed.

The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company publishes a catalogue containing description and illustrations of its full line of presses, which may be had on application. It has also issued a series of letters descriptive of the "Tankage Family," which have attracted a great deal of attention.

IRON FRAME BOSS HOG SCRAPER.

Vissman & Co., of Louisville, Ky., have the record of ordering the first Boss hog scraper with angle iron frame. Fred. Vissman is an expert mechanic, and after visiting various cities to examine into the merits of the various hog scraping machines decided in favor of the Boss. The new machine will be shortly installed in the remodelled Vissman plant. Packers who visited The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company factory and saw the machine, pronounce it most perfect for this work. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. report that they expect



ONE OF THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.'S LARGE TANKAGE PRESSES.

presses designed for the use of the small packer or the butcher who works up his refuse products. Although designed for high pressures, the larger presses do not require a greater initial effort, and therefore no more horsepower to operate, than presses of less pressure capacity, but a greater total pressure is obtained on account of the larger area of the ram against which the initial pressure per square inch is exerted.

The illustration reproduced herewith shows a large hydraulic tankage press and gives a fair idea of the infinite care and detail which the company puts into the construction of all

or the butcher, the company has designed presses which operate by a hand pump with a minimum of effort. The hand pump is provided with an improved lever attachment, whereby the lever fulcrum may be shortened or lengthened at will, thus greatly increasing

to close more sales within the next few days and feel very much encouraged by the satisfaction their machine is giving. They have received very flattering letters of recommendation from the Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, and other users.

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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The McCann Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Cloverport, Ky.—The Cloverport Water, Light and Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Newnan, Ga.—The Coweta Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by F. M. Lee, R. P. Davis and J. E. Smith.

Center, Colo.—The Center Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,500 by D. S. Jones, N. C. Gilbreath and S. R. Spencer.

Cleburne, Tex.—The Cleburne Creamery and Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by D. F. Welch, E. A. Rice and others.

Louisville, Ky.—The Bluegrass Creamery Company of Trimble County has been incorporated with \$5,500 capital stock by J. H. Calvert, H. Thieman and others.

Ligonier, Pa.—The Ligonier Valley Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by Wm. Flynn, J. J. Booth, I. Dewitt, B. L. McCance and others of Pittsburgh.

St. Mathews, Ky.—The St. Mathews Ice and Cold Storage Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$30,000. The company is principally composed of gardeners. W. N. Arterburn is president.

ICE NOTES.

Waynesboro, Miss.—Partin & Son are to establish a cold storage plant and grist mill here.

Gainesville, Tex.—The cold storage plant belonging to Oscar Williams has been destroyed by fire.

Fort Gibson, Okla.—The Fort Gibson Ice and Light Company's plant has suffered a fire loss of \$20,000.

Temple, Tex.—William Dickey and J. R. Spence contemplate establishing a creamery plant at this place.

Hagerstown, Md.—It is reported a cold storage plant is to be erected here by the German Brewing Company.

Pittsburg, Pa.—An ice plant is to be installed in the laboratory of the Bureau of Health at a cost of \$3,000.

Wharton, Tex.—S. B. May is building a cold storage plant on the Southern Pacific right of way near the depot.

Celilo, Ore.—The salmon canneries and ice plant of I. H. Taffe have been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$50,000.

Taylor, Pa.—W. Atherton, of Scranton, Pa., has been appointed receiver for the People's Ice Company of this city.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—An additional ice-making machine is to be installed by the Carolina Cold Storage and Ice Company.



Statesboro, Ga.—Sing Brothers, of Savannah, Ga., and Sumter, S. C., are contemplating establishing an ice factory at this place.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Naive-Spillers Company of Gallatin, Tenn., will establish a 20 to 40-ton refrigerating plant for egg and poultry packing.

St. Albans, Vt.—The large plant of the Franklin County Creamery Company was destroyed by fire on September 12. Loss, around \$100,000.

Argenta, Ark.—Larkins & Chichester are remodeling a building on Second and Main streets, to be used as a cold storage plant and meat packinghouse.

Hartwell, Ga.—The ice and laundry plants belonging to Linder & Harris were destroyed by fire on September 11. Loss, \$12,500; partially covered by insurance.

Richmond, Ky.—The Richmond Ice Company, recently incorporated, has purchased and will operate the plant of the Richmond Cold Storage and Ice Company.

Dayton, O.—The Dayton Ice Manufacturing and Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$250,000, and will erect a large building on Ice avenue.

Oshkosh, Wis.—The directors of the Co-operative Coal and Ice Company, at the recent meeting, decided to rebuild the company's ice houses recently destroyed by fire.

St. Louis, Mo.—The ice storage plant at Creve Coeur Lake, belonging to the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company, was destroyed by fire on September 14, causing a loss of around \$50,000.

Logansport, Ind.—W. S. Bent has been appointed receiver for the Wabash Artificial Ice Company. The liabilities are about \$12,000. The company was organized with a capital of \$50,000, and the plant is worth \$24,000.

Denver, Colo.—The ice plant of the Althoff Manufacturing Company, which is to be erected at Sixteenth and Platte streets, will be one of the largest in Denver. It will cost \$150,000 and will be equipped with all the modern machinery for the manufacture and storage of ice.

Newton, Kan.—The Kansas Ice Company will erect a series of ice stations in New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma, each to cost about \$50,000. These icing stations will be equipped with ice-manufacturing machinery and will be designed for the rapid icing of through refrigerator cars.

Wabash, Ind.—The Wabash Artificial Ice Company went into the hands of a receiver last week, Walter S. Bent being named. The company was organized two years ago with \$50,000 capital. Harry Bowser and George Brice, both of Indianapolis, organized the company, and were stockholders.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Refrigerating and Heating Company has appointed a committee to draft a plan for refinancing the company. It is proposed to raise \$300,000 new capital, part of which will be used to liquidate the indebtedness of the company and build an addition to the cold air plant.

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A PECULIAR COLD STORAGE FIRE.

(Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)

A prominent fire protection engineer reports to his company as follows on the recent heavy cold storage loss in Brooklyn: "As instructed, I have investigated the Abraham & Straus loss in Brooklyn. The fire occurred June 9, 1908, in the fur cold storage room in the fireproof warehouse across the street from the retail department store of the assured. It was discovered about 11 o'clock at night by the watchman, just as the thermostats on the ceiling outside the storage room opened and sent in the alarm. There were no thermostats in the storage room itself, those which opened being in the passageway adjoining the room. They were operated by the thin layer of heat and flames which issued between the top of the storage room partition and the fireproof ceiling where these joined.

"The fire, apparently, had been smoldering for some time, and it is thought that it must have been caused by an incandescent electric light bulb coming in contact with the lining of some of the fur clothing on storage. It is difficult to estimate the loss at the present time, but it appears to me to be about 40 per cent. on the contents of the cold storage room itself. All of the furs, clothing, blankets and rugs stored were the property of others.

"This was a most peculiar fire. The cold storage room was about 40 by 100 feet, and was maintained at a constant temperature of 20 degrees F., by means of refrigerating pipes and a circulating fan. The room was practically airtight, the only ingress being through a vestibule having regulation cold storage doors. The partitions about the room were constructed of double 1-inch boards with two layers of asphalted paper between, a 2-inch layer of cork shavings between the 2 x 3 studding, a double layer of 1-inch corkboard with two thicknesses of asphalted paper between, and another layer of double 1-inch boards with two thicknesses of asphalted paper between them. The inner and outer walls of the partitions were painted. The fire started about the middle of the long side of the partition and gradually burned through it, venting itself apparently shortly after the sprinklers opened. In all there were 97 sprinklers in the room, mostly 'Manufacturers,' of which 78 opened. The sprinklers were dry pipe and were controlled by a valve just outside the partition through which the fire vented.

"The alarm was what is known as 'still,' only one company responding. When the



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chief arrived he ordered the sprinklers shut off and made an examination of the interior. The first started up again and the chief ordered the water turned into the sprinklers. This was done several times until the fire was completely extinguished. In the meantime two small streams had been used.

"The salient facts of this fire afford a unique combination. In a room only 40 x 100. 78 out of 97 sprinklers opened, and a property loss of about \$400,000 was occasioned, the entire incident being over within 40 minutes of the time the alarm was sent in. That so many sprinklers opened, and that the fire was not extinguished by the heads immediately over it, was due to the circulation of the air by the cooling system. The fire started near one of the vents in the wooden air distributing flue, the air from this vent, of course, being cold and, comingling with the hot air from the fire, was carried across the room to the cooling chamber.

"The temperature of the room, as stated, was originally 20 degrees, so that by this process it must have been some time before

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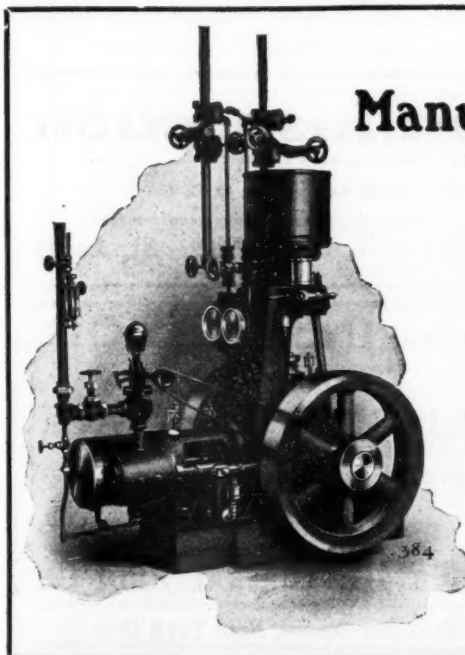
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all of the air in the room was raised to a temperature which would open the heads. Obviously, owing to the circulating system, the air would be warmed practically uniformly, and numerous heads would open at the same time. This view is borne out by the behavior of the automatic fire pump in the engine room, which, according to the statement of the engineer, started up with a bang and raced to its fullest capacity. In all the pump was operated about 20 minutes, delivering approximately 20,000 gallons of water to the room. Fortunately the fireproof stairway of the building was nearby, and the firemen were able to sweep much of the water down this stairway, so that the water damage on the floor immediately below and the next one was only slight.

"There is no new lesson for us in this fire, which, however, does emphasize a few points already advocated. A room for such a purpose, and containing approximately a million dollars' worth of susceptible goods, should not have been lined on the walls and ceiling with wooden sheathing. The circulating fan should also have been arranged to stop automatically when the temperature rose. Had it been so arranged, the fire would undoubtedly have been controlled by one or two sprinkler heads near the point of its origin. In a fireproof building, insulating partitions should not be made of wood or other inflammable materials. There are good fireproof insulating materials on the market.

"The rate on the building was 11.7 cents, and on the contents 49.1 cents. The building was fireproof with all iron work protected, but not in the most approved style, the protection being wire netting and cement plastering. On the whole, however, the construction was good."

BEEF SHORTAGE NATION'S PROBLEM.

(Concluded from page 19.)

The changes in the cattle business have utterly revolutionized that great industry in the last score of years. The old-time cattle herds were mostly "long horns," running mostly to horns, hide and bone, and difficult to fatten. To-day the range cattle are for

the most part heavy, beefy animals, showing good blood in every line and hue. Instead of letting their cattle run unprotected on the range, and figuring on an annual loss of from 10 to 20 per cent., owing to exposure, Western cattlemen now spend thousands of dollars for sheds and other means of protection.

Also the great cattle outfits make a business of putting up hundreds of tons of alfalfa hay every summer. This hay is fed to the cattle during the late months of winter, and hay-fed steers come to market in June and July looking sleek and heavy. It is estimated that the increased price secured for Winter-fed cattle more than pays for the cost of putting up hay.

The cow outfits that lease portions of the forest reserves must obey the strictest rules about overstocking the range. It is recognized that overstocking the range has caused much hardship and loss in the cattle business, and the Government does not propose to follow in the footsteps of the cattlemen who tried to run too many cattle on a limited area. At the same time the Government does all it can to assist those who enjoy leasing privileges. On some reserves drift fences have been put up by forest rangers, to keep the livestock from wandering off the grazing ground. Eventually places for winter shelter will be erected,

and the forest reserves will be the greatest sources of the nation's beef supply.

When the rapidly changing conditions in the West have been met by the Government and by individual cattle raisers, it is believed that the era of high prices of beef will vanish. Just at present the aim is to keep the supply of beef equal to the increased demand, owing to the tremendous growth of the nation and the expanding foreign market.

The small rancher, with the herd of less than 100 cattle, will winter feed his stock with alfalfa. He will constantly improve his stock until one average steer will outweigh two of the old "long horns." His hay-fed cattle will require little corn feeding to be put in prime condition for market. Every foot of open range, on the forest reserves or on public lands, will be utilized under lease. Sheepmen and cattlemen will come to an understanding, and there will be no more disastrous wars between those rival interests. The range will be apportioned between each side, and not an acre of it will be overstocked.

Under such conditions the supply will always prove adequate to the demand, even when the population of this country is quadrupled, and America will never have to become a non-meat eating nation, like many foreign countries.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Lower Prices and Reactions—Improved Corn Crop Weather—"Long" Interest Large—Some Realizing—Healthier Statistical Situations—Liberal Home Consumption—Moderately Active Foreign Demands.

Improved corn crop weather, with easier market prices for the grain, tended to some unloading of the liberal "long" interest in the hog products by which prices for pork, lard and ribs had, at mid-week, a downward turn as concerns speculative deals. It was hard to buy, however, cash stuff at reduced prices.

The speculation had been quite brisk at the close of the previous week, and on Monday of this week, by which such prices as had been quoted in our previous week's review had been exceeded.

The first sign of weakness was in Tuesday's trading, although the dullness in prices was then of a small order. The more important reaction from firmness in Wednesday's trading was not especially significant, but more the natural reaction from a protracted period of buoyancy. In Thursday's speculative dealings the market prices were doing better, with increased speculative buying.

It does not look to us as if the hog products, markets could be protractedly against selling interests, certainly not so from a basis of supply and demand, the cost of productions and the present and near future rate of productions.

The most marked point against the market is the accumulated "long" interest. To shake out the "longs" the market may on specu-

tion show, as usual, erratic tendencies. The "long" interest in January is of an especially full order, as made in the recent burst of excitement, with the consequent investment of outsiders, and as it had encouragement from the rate and cost of productions.

The long run of the hog products markets, say, for the next close to six weeks, or until the time the packers are exercised in figuring over larger supplies of hogs, should show effects from decreasing stocks through active home distributions and improved foreign markets demands, high cost hogs and full prices for corn. There is, however, some little bearish sentiment, whatever may develop, but wholly, as implied, through apprehension on account of the following on the "long" side.

The warm weather has hastened maturing of the corn crop in some sections, and as it has been followed by rain, while there are no signs of a frost, traders have hopes that the crop will escape further damage. The corn crop now promises a yield about equal to that of the previous year, but of better quality than then. The prices of the corn are, however, likely to remain sufficiently high for careful use of it for feeding purposes.

This side of the winter months, at least, the hog supplies marketed will be, from present apprehensions of corn supplies and prices, of materially less than average weights. The prices of hogs will be, probably, fairly well supported for at least a few weeks more, whatever may happen to them in the flush of the late fall marketing season. It would seem unlikely that with the probable market prices for corn that the farmers will come

down materially in views as to prices of hog supplies.

With the present and near future rate of moderate productions of hog meats and lard and the steadily widened demands for supplies, statistical positions should be increasingly in favor of packing interests. It was observed in the week's trading that chief buying of the outside offerings of near deliveries was by the packers.

The inside prices of the week for pork, lard and ribs, while they prompted some little selling by "longs" as implied, some of whom had profits, yet they met a few stop loss orders. There was some new investment buying on the turn of the market, more particularly of January and May options.

The cotton crop, as well as the corn crop, is more promising for the week. While some estimates of the cotton crop have been required to 12,500,000 bales, yet, we think, there is greater probability of a 13,000,000-bale crop than there was in the previous week. The size of the cotton crop, and the fine weather for picking enables full and active employment of labor, and which accounts for the liberal demands for hog meat supplies from the South.

There is every probability of a full production of cottonseed fat but it may be doubted that its prices will be particularly antagonistic to the pure lard market.

There are this week stronger prices for cottonseed oil, notwithstanding prospects of liberal production of it, because the European markets need resupplying with all raw materials.

It begins to look as if the short supplies

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of last year of several products would mean more to market situations in the fall months this year than had been had from them, notably for cottonseed oil and beef fats. A decided advance has taken place already in the prices of beef fats. It has become difficult to buy cottonseed oil supplies from the mills even at prices now about 5c. higher than those at the beginning, two or three weeks since, of the new crop trading.

The prices of cottonseed oil and oleo stearine, as radically higher, have influenced the cost of compounds in competition with pure lard for home consumption. The prices of the compounds are up $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for the week. Nevertheless the compounds are still not less than their ordinary value as compared with the price of pure lard. Both the compounds and pure lard are under normal home consumption.

The foreign demands for hog products, for the week, have been chiefly from the Continent and moderately from the United Kingdom; they are not, as yet, up to normal volume. Indeed, even the consignments to the foreign markets are behind those of the previous year. The condition of business in the European markets has been shown by the more than in the previous season restricted demands to this country. But the European commercial situation is improving, although it will be probably some time before it takes on a normal tone.

Many of the raw material markets in Europe are steadily hardening. The cottonseed oil markets everywhere abroad are at substantially higher prices from those that prevailed a fortnight ago, and the tallow

markets show this week in the United Kingdom a gain of about 3d. The private advices say that the business in manufactured products is essentially all of the European markets is of a healthier order than that had a little while since.

In New York export interest for pork is moderate at steady prices. Sales of 175 bbls. mess at \$16.75@17.50; 300 bbls. short clear, \$18.25@19.50; family, \$19@19.50. Western steam lard in steady export demand; about 1,200 tcs. sold; quoted \$10.60. City steam lard is firm at \$10@12.50. The compounds are quoted at \$7.75 for carlots. In city meats increased trading in pickled bellies at higher prices; quoted at $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to averages.

SEE PAGE 41 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—English market buying is moderate. Home demands are steady. Moderate stocks tend to strong prices. Quotations: City extra India mess at \$24.50@25.50; barreled mess at \$14@14.50; family, \$17@17.50; packet, \$15@15.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 1,389 bbls. pork (2,467 bbls. last year); 5,654,400 lbs. meats (10,442,826 lbs. last year); 8,176,943 lbs. lard (10,517,976 lbs. last year). From November 1: 142,056 bbls. pork (157,408 bbls. last year); 486,563,447 lbs. meats (492,757,999 lbs. last year); 557,854,977 lbs. lard (586,341,330 lbs. last year).

The decrease in the exports this season from November 1 is shown as equal to 3,070,400 lbs. pork, 6,194,552 lbs. meats, 28,486,353 lbs. lard.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, September 12, 1908, were as follows, according to H. M. Schwarzschild's report:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cottonseed Oil.	Bacon and Cheese.	Beef.	Lard.
	Lbs.	Gals.	Hams. Tallow.	Pkgs. Pork.	Tcs. & Pkgs.
Cedric, Liverpool	.....	.....	2355	243	35 319 5112
Carmania, Liverpool	.....	515	280	100	18 138 250
Lucania, Liverpool	.....	358	279	.....	.....
*Mesaba, London	75	.....	157	.....	5 1175 1290
Adriatic, Southampton	.....	400	148	.....	.....
1*New York, Southampton	.....	250	298	.....	..... 705
Brooklyn City, Bristol	.....	.....	25	25	..... 1000
2*California, Glasgow	.....	.....	514	122	..... 206 245
Tintoretto, Manchester	575	.....	40	.....	..... 75 500
President Grant, Hamburg	.....	.....	.....	184	215 6715 9500
Bluecher, Hamburg	275	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noordam, Rotterdam	3000	200	34	60	90 10 330 5350
Vaderland, Antwerp	3245	.....	996	90	215 75 8250
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	.....	.....	.....	50	..... 400
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	100	.....	110	.....
Aladdin, Havre and Dunkirk	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Havre	75	.....	.....	.....	..... 1500
La Provence, Havre	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 30
Fortuna, Marseilles	1475	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. F. Tietgen, Baltic	.....	.....	.....	472	200 410
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean	1500	.....	100	125	..... 825
Ulltonia, Mediterranean	25	.....	.....	.....	..... 150
Venezia, Mediterranean	110	885	.....	.....	300 300
Duca d'Abruzzi, Mediterranean	.....	200	50	.....	.....
Total	6355	5365	1623	5276	185 1486 498 9563 35787
Last week	10808	2024	4070	6008	116 1829 592 5670 30976
Same time in 1907	22338	↑	489	7798	1000 1743 792 3930 42270

1.—492 pkgs. butter. 2.—300 pkgs. butter. *Cargo estimated by steamship company. †No record.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, September 16, 1908:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 217,441 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 2,553 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 6,390 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 13,250 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 12,630 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 205,355 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 45,633 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 85,014 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,409 lbs.; London, England, 30,450 lbs.; (Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended Sept. 12, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
To—	Week Sept. 12, 1908.	Week Sept. 14, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Sept. 12, 1908.
United Kingdom	272	759	33,595
Continent	237	415	14,174
So. & Cen. Am.	347	290	22,659
West Indies	421	764	52,566
Br. No. Am. Col.	112	233	18,152
Other countries	.....	0	910
Totals	1,389	2,467	142,056

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom	5,181,250	7,942,755	416,806,001
Continent	804,800	2,133,966	56,491,715
So. & Cen. Am.	35,825	149,050	4,431,450
West Indies	130,525	212,025	8,603,339
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	2,000	172,142
Other countries	2,000	3,000	58,800
Totals	5,654,400	10,442,826	486,563,447

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom	2,314,750	3,571,970	233,295,947
Continent	5,304,155	5,345,272	264,791,294
So. & Cen. Am.	199,150	794,700	19,332,922
West Indies	353,548	798,034	38,178,596
Br. No. Am. Col.	5,340	4,500	622,118
Other countries	.....	3,500	1,614,100
Totals	8,176,943	10,517,976	557,854,977

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	809	2,582,500	3,737,500
Boston	253	1,070,475	581,340
Baltimore	.....	.....	1,008,549
Mobile	70	80,275	220,948
New Orleans	227	21,500	15,106
Montreal	.....	1,919,650	899,500
Galveston	.....	.....	3,500
Newport News	.....	.....	1,650,506
Totals	1,389	5,654,400	8,176,943

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Sept. 12, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to Sept. 14, 1907.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds	28,411,200	31,481,600	3,070,400
Meats, pounds	486,563,447	492,757,999	6,194,552
Lard, pounds	557,854,977	586,341,330	28,486,353

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	3/	3/	16c
Oil cake	7/6	7/6	10c
Bacon	15/	15/	16c
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	16c
Cheese	20/	25/	45c
Canned meats	15/	15/	16c
Butter	25/	30/	48c
Tallow	12/6	15/	16c
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	16c

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Traders all over the country have been scared by the present and prospective supply situation. The production is now even smaller than it had been in the summer months. The Eastern and Western markets have all sold supplies at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher prices, for the week, than were possible in the previous week. The strength is marked on the prime and choice grades.

In New York sales have been of 50 hogsheads city at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 100,000 lbs. ditto, loose, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. to home sources of consumption and fully 300,000 lbs. special grades at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. loose, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. in tierces, the higher prices on the late sales.

Chicago had sold its prime packers in tanks at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and wanted $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. for tierces, and 7c. for choice in tierces.

Under situation of small supplies it may be said that sellers have a distinct advantage and that price may vary further in their favor.

The cooler weather brings disposition on the part of soap makers to accumulate supplies, the more general demands make buyers a little nervous, in fearing inability to get prime stock to the extent of needs for near use. The market is made more excited by the competition for supplies of prime lots than would otherwise happen.

The cattle supplies have fallen off even of grass-fed stock.

The corn crop looks to us this week as promising for a yield about equal to that of last year, but of better general quality than then. A much larger corn crop than is probable is needed for an adjustment of prices for it that would permit liberal feeding; therefore, the probabilities are for less than needed animal fat supplies for next season, however large the cottonseed fat supplies may be.

The liberal supplies of palm oil helped out largely in last season's trading in manufactured goods, in the periods of modified beef fat production. The season ahead looks now something like this: That the surplus supplies of palm oil have been worked down, therefore a less supply of it for the new season's use; poor prospect of normal beef fat production, and an abundance of sesame, linseed and peanut fats in the European markets that only moderately modify the consumption of tallow.

If trade conditions in manufactured goods improve in this country and Europe, as seems likely they will in the winter and spring months, the supply situations of tallow should be of more significance than they were in the last season of exceptional dullness from well-understood reasons in manufacturing interests.

The country-made tallow arriving in New York has been closely bought up at the advanced prices. Sales of 210,000 lbs. at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @6c. and to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. for same choice lots.

The weekly contract deliveries of New York City hogsheads were made at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

No city edible reported offered; nominal quotation, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The London auction sale was at unchanged prices to 3d. advance, with 700 casks sold out of 1,200 casks offered.

SEE PAGE 41 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Rotterdam sold last week, as noted then in our closing report, at a radical advance to 90 florins, and this week at 92 florins. It is a wholly arbitrary market, on small supplies. England and our home markets are more freely than usual using up modified productions. New York now quotes extra at $16\frac{1}{4}$ @ $16\frac{1}{2}$ c.; medium at $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 c.; low grade at $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OLEO STEARINE.—Alike with oleo oil, the pressers fix pretty much their own prices; if consumers need supplies they are compelled to conform to the asking basis. It is a situation of an excited order that has been had only once or twice before in corresponding degree from small supplies in the history of the product.

The late excited pure lard market had increased the consumption of the compounds and the compound makers have been compelled to figure further over stearine supplies.

The reduced production of the stearine through the government exclusion of some ordinarily used fat supplies, makes the situation concerning the rate of productions worse and prompts a basis of trading prices further to the disadvantage of consumers.

It may be that increased quantities of the foreign stearine will have to be used by reason of deficient supplies of domestic made. No relief can be expected in the degree of productions for a couple of months at least. If corn prices keep high, as seems likely they will, whereby cattle feeding is restricted, the period for ample fat supplies will be long delayed.

New York sold all the way from $12\frac{1}{2}$ @ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. and Chicago at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sales in New York: Car at 13c., car at $13\frac{1}{4}$ c., 100,000 lbs. at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., five cars at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. and in Chicago six cars, $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., closing up to 14c. asked.

LARD STEARINE.—Hard to quote accurately in the absence of sales. Increased cost of lard makes pressers somewhat indifferent except at advanced prices. About $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. nominal.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Market awaits offerings of new crop, pending which $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. quoted nominal.

GREASE.—Notwithstanding the recovery in the cottonseed oil market and the higher prices for tallow, the grease market shows only moderate improvement on demands, although holds higher. It seems to be difficult

to sell, even to home soap makers. The export interest is especially tame. Quotations: Yellow at $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; house, $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; brown, $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; white, $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Slow demands but higher prices asked. Yellow, in New York, $5\frac{1}{4}$ @6c.; white, $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Market is well supported through the firm tone of foreign markets. Fairly active demands from consumers. Quotations in New York: Cochin, spot, $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.; September and October shipments, $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Ceylon, spot, $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.; do., September and October shipments, $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

PALM OIL.—Less pressure of supplies. Increased consumption and firmness as to prices. Quotations: Prime red, spot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; do. to arrive, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Lagos, spot, $5\frac{1}{4}$ @6c.; do. to arrive, $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CORN OIL.—Trifle firmer market through enhanced prices for cottonseed oil. Demands are slow. Carlots quoted at about \$5.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Not much vitality to trading. Jobbing quantities placed are at steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, 80@85c.; 30 test, 78c.; prime, 56@58c.; 40 test, 72c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Liverpool, England, 1,611,897 lbs.; Manchester, England, 28,334 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 8,443 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 890 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 3,500 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,868 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 23,463 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 17,710 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,000 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 292,859 lbs.; Barbados, West Indies, 1,474 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 6,954 lbs.; Bristol, England, 13,750 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,325 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,553 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 17,125 lbs.; Cartagena, Spain, 1,811 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,516 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 175,100 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 2,904 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 12,447 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,803 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,450 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,319,599 lbs.; London, England, 86,648 lbs.; Manchester, England, 14,000 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 7,560 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 13,363 lbs.; Savanillo, Colombia, 913 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 6,400 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,089 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,125 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 7,968 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,581 lbs.

LARD.—Aalborg, Denmark, 10,900 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 332,250 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 47,329 lbs.; Bristol, England, 40,600 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 3,300 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 4,288 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 44,000 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 3,525 lbs.; Curacao,

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Leeward Islands, 6,855 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 10,900 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 373,829 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 21,350 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 14,177 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 20,776 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 297,259 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 10,580 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 15,750 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 8,800 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 38,600 lbs.; Esbjerg, Denmark, 2,500 lbs.; Freetown, Africa, 4,848 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 18,200 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 121,786 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 7,900 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 19,250 lbs.; Havre, France, 382,310 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 43,544 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 3,012,708 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,306 lbs.; Kolding, Germany, 2,500 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 175,701 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,410 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 563,672 lbs.; London, England, 206,550 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 29,000 lbs.; Mollendo, Peru, 3,648 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 92,373 lbs.; Montevideo, Uruguay, 2,400 lbs.; Middlesborough, England, 2,800 lbs.; Manchester, England, 56,772 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 145,033 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 76,766 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 20,097 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 7,250 lbs.; Odense, Denmark, 5,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 24,144 lbs.; Port Said, Egypt, 3,030 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 5,995 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 74,199 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 25,500 lbs.; Ruhrort, Germany, 24,805 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 465,973 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 5,936 lbs.; Sydney, Australia, 17,884 lbs.; Savanillo, Colombia, 12,980 lbs.; Southampton, England, 22,100 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 222,557 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 99,446 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 15,567 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 63,890 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 36,799 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Liverpool, England, 35 bbls.; Sydney, Australia, 192 gals.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 15 tcs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 10 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 84 bbls., 6 tcs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 20 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 22 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 110 bbls., 15 tcs.; Emden, Germany, 15 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 8 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 16 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 126 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 25 bbls., 6 tcs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 165 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 12 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 63 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 80 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 79 bbls., 85 tcs.

SAUSAGES.—Bordeaux, France, 25 bxs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 50 pkgs.; London, England, 15 pkgs.; Marseilles, France, 622 bxs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 3 ps.; Rotterdam, Holland, 195 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, September 16, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 215 bbls.; 50 tcs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 30 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 50 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 50 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 107 bbls.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 48 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 195 bbls.; Barcelona, Spain, 55 tcs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 9 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 452 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 247 bbls., 65 tcs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 257 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 189,347 lbs., 35 bbls., 5 tcs.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 86 bbls., 10 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 100 tcs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 20 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 205 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 36 bbls., 4 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 15 bbls., 19 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 2,225,315 lbs., 10 bbls., 230 tcs.; London, England, 90 bbls., 582,142 lbs., 30 tcs.; Mauritius, W. I., 25 tcs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 373 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 8 bbls.; Sekondi, Africa, 25 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 835 bbls.; South-

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

REFINERS OF COTTON OIL

ALSO FIRST, IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED

COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES

Brings PRODUCERS, DEALERS and CONSUMERS a COTTON SEED OIL in closer touch with each other than ever before and at less cost than by any other method. It also enables the speculatively inclined capitalist to buy and sell Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil without Mill or Refinery, working on his own judgment entirely.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

SPECIAL BRANDS:

"LOUISVILLE"

Choice Butter Oil.

"PROGRESS"

Extra Butter Oil.

"COTTOPALM"

Special Cooking Oil.

"PROGRESS"

Choice Cooking Oil.

"IDEAL"

Prime Summer White.

"ROYAL"

Prime Summer Yellow.

"ACIDITY"

Summer White Soap Oil.

MADE ONLY BY

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

CODES USED: Private, Twentieth Century, A. B. C.
4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.

ampton, England, 1,167,089 lbs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 25 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 41 bbls.; Valencia, Spain, 31 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 190 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 12 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 70 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 630 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 95 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 206 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 75 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 100 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 390 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 2 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 250 tcs.; London, England, 1,060 tcs.; Manchester, England, 150 tcs.; Malmö, Sweden, 70 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,970 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 15 tcs.; Trieste, Austria, 20 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 2,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 9,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,150 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 7,700 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,800 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,400 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,400 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,495 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6,250 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 5,200 lbs.

TALLOW.—Colon, Panama, 6,132 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 38,733 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,220 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 19,297 lbs.; London, England, 78,648 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 27,533 lbs.

TONGUES.—Copenhagen, Denmark, 20 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 94 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 345 cs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 118 cs.; Barbados, W. I., 110 cs.; Bergen, Norway, 50 pkgs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 150 cs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 pkgs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 41 pkgs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 45 cs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 200 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 92 cs.; Lisbon, Spain, 202 cs.; Liverpool, England, 477 cs.; London, England, 200 cs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 27 pkgs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 52 cs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 66 cs.; Sekondi, Africa, 50 cs.; Southampton, England, 100 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 62 pkgs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 40 cs.

COLD STORAGE IN MEXICO.

A contract has just been made in Mexico City for the installation of 60 combined ice machines and refrigerators in a large new apartment building, according to a report from Consul-General Benjamin H. Ridgely, of Mexico City. These machines are operated by a small electric motor and are to be capable of producing 10 pounds of ice daily, and also of refrigerating all the provisions necessary for a small family. The price paid for them is not stated, but it is understood

that the proprietor of the building in question adds 7 pesos (\$3.50 United States currency) to the monthly rental of each apartment to cover the cost of the refrigerator.

"This is another evidence of the fact," adds the report, "that American refrigerating apparatus is the best and most practical in the world, as strong efforts have been made here to introduce German refrigerators of a cheaper grade and price into Mexico, but unsuccessfully."

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Sept. 17.—In our last letter we stated that nearby deliveries were in a very strong position and apt to do better. Results have proved that we were correct, as we have scored 2½c. advance for the week on September oil. The later deliveries have followed in sympathy but only to the extent of a cent to a cent and a quarter. A great deal of crude came out at 30c., and at above this limit there were free offerings which have held down the November-December-January deliveries for which the demand is not so brisk. On the other hand the September and October deliveries of all qualities seem to be wanted everywhere and stocks being extremely small, it is possible that the premium on nearby oil may increase still further. The later deliveries do not look very strong to us and we feel rather bearish on same.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 41c. sales; October, 41c. sales; November, 39¼c. bid 39½c. asked; December, 39¼c. sales; January, 39¼c. sales; March, 40c. bid 40¼c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 41c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 44c.; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 40c.; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 39¼c.; Hull quotations of English cottonseed oil, 22s. 9d.

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Advanced Prices—Good Undertone—Increased Compound Makers' Demands—Considerable Export Inquiry—Reserved Selling of Mills.

The cottonseed oil markets over the country have been decidedly, for the week, in favor of selling interests. Almost steady hardening of prices has been shown in each day's trading. The mills are reluctant sellers, as well as the seaboard markets. The impression seems to be that the full limit of the productions, in the fall months at least, will be needed by home and foreign markets.

There are steady full inquiries for supplies from essentially all European markets for all deliveries of the new crop. From the soap-making markets abroad the bidding has not followed altogether the higher range of prices at our seaboard markets; therefore, the general extent of the export business is less than it was in the previous week. But from foreign markets that need the cottonseed oil for make of products in competition with pure lard, and from the olive oil markets in the Mediterranean, there is some nervousness in getting supplies of cottonseed oil in this country with bidding rather close to our market rates.

The late radical advance in the prices of pure lard had stimulated markets abroad that make the compounds, for raw material supplies. The subsequent reaction to lower prices for the lard was looked upon more as a temporary affair. It may be that if the lard market fails to recover tone that there will be more hesitancy than at present in

responding to strong prices for cottonseed oil.

The lard market is, for the most part, looked upon in this way: That a large "long" interest had been formed by the late rising tendency of prices, and that the reaction at midweek was due more to a disposition to shake out, in some degree, the "long" following. It is true that the new corn prospects are improved for the week and that the drouth in the western corn-growing States, which had been feared as hurtful to corn crop prospects, is now looked upon, with the warm weather, as favorable to maturing of the crop. There is absence of frost in the corn-growing sections. But prices of corn are likely to remain high, as the crop of it will not prove larger than was had last year, although of better quality. The feeding of livestock supplies is likely to be of a restricted order because of the full prices of the corn; therefore the diminished productions of animal fats should be of advantage as to their prices. Moreover the high cost of hog supplies would seemingly prevent more than an occasional reaction, as from speculation, in the prices of the lard. Therefore we think that the lard market will for the long run favor the cottonseed oil market.

It is quite certain that because, in part, of the prices of the pure lard that the compounds are having liberal consumption and that the use of the cottonseed oil by the compound makers is quite as large as it was at this time last year.

The butter, grades of cottonseed oil have the especial attention of the north of Europe markets. The Rotterdam market is less anxious in buying than some other of the

abroad markets, notwithstanding the fact of steady running up of prices of oleo oil. The oleo oil sold in Rotterdam this week at 92 florins, under the marked scarcity of supplies for shipment. Our home markets are using larger quantities of the oleo oil, of which the productions are less than normal by about 40 per cent.

The sales for export of the cottonseed oil for future deliveries for the week have been about 50,000 barrels.

It is believed that the contracts made with Europe for the new crop, for all deliveries from October to the close of the new crop season, have been the largest in the history of the business, covering all dealings through the summer months up to the present time. The largest part of the export business has been done within the last three weeks. Up to three weeks ago the export business had been less than that had the year before.

We would hesitate in naming an exact quantity for the export business thus far this season because of the varied channels of the trading; but some trade sources are estimating a seemingly huge amount of it markedly in excess of any figures we have noted.

The full rate of the inquiries from the foreign markets is in line with our expectations relating to them, as fully set forth in our market reviews several weeks since.

There has been increased buying of the Western compound makers of the cottonseed oil, on account of the satisfactory demands for the compounds. A few days since equal to 25,000 barrels crude in Texas were reported contracted for, or of about 25,000 bar-

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
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"AMCOTOIL" New York.

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CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

**GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.



If you have any doubts about the advantages of buying cottonseed oils from us, a trial order will banish them.

It is easier for us to prove to you that there ARE advantages, by FILLING AN ORDER, than by writing volumes of arguments.

Let us demonstrate to you in service what we have been telling you in print.

Let us do it the next time you are in the market for cottonseed oils.

The benefit will be mutual.

Our facilities for production, and for prompt and efficient service, are the best possible.

We have been making cottonseed oils for over a quarter of a century, and our business is one of the largest in the world.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

"BUTTERCUP"—Deodorized Summer Yellow

"SUNBURST"—Prime Winter Yellow

"WHITE FROST"—Choice Winter White

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

rels loose yellow for an Omaha packer. The Chicago packers bid at midweek, it is claimed, 37c. for a large line of loose bleaching grade, for which about one cent more was asked.

Our own soap makers have more encouragement to use cottonseed oil under the radical advance in prices that has taken place in the tallow market and the stronger prices for grease. The New York City hogshead tallow, which a few days since was at 5½c., has been sold this week at 5¾c. for 100,000 lbs. loose. Special city tallow, in tierces, that had been sold in the previous week at 6¼c., is now at 6½c. under buying of fully 300,000 lbs.

In the European, as well as home markets, the tallow supplies are in favor of sellers as to prices. The English market advanced for tallow for the week 3d.

The soap makers in foreign markets are in moderate degree concerned in getting cottonseed oil supplies, through the improved market sentiment for competing products rather than from the situation of the manufactured goods business.

Notwithstanding the full contracts made for future deliveries of the refined, a little while since, it has been observed that thus far there has been inability to buy the crude oil liberally against the business in refined. With each advance in the New York market for refined, as well as from the display of trading here, the mills put prices of crude to conform to it. The refiners do not care to bulge the market further by anxiety in buying the crude oil. The mills feel that the prices of seed may be stimulated, and would rather make contracts for seed before committing themselves to contracts for cottonseed oil.

Usually a strong products market at the beginning of a new crop season is fought against, in consideration of effects upon the seed market. It would seem, however, this season as if with the full prices for the cottonseed products and the consequent prices for seed that the seed supplies would come out freely; therefore, that the cottonseed oil production would not be of a restricted character but conforming more closely than usual to the size of the cotton crop and seed supplies.

The cotton crop has had exceptionally favorable weather conditions through the week, in the Southeast as well as the Southwest. There are a few reports of loss of condition, especially from the Southwest. On the whole, however, it seems to be more difficult than in most seasons to get an adverse sentiment on the prospects of the cotton crop. In our opinion there is a prospect of a 13,000,000-bale cotton crop, although realizing that it will be very difficult this season to figure the extent of the cotton crop from the movement forward of it, as this year's shipment out of the Southwest will, as it seems to us, take in a quantity of cotton, but, of course, not cottonseed supplies that had been carried over from the previous year's crop.

The mills have sold for the week 170 tanks crude, chiefly in the Southwest, with the sales at this writing (Thursday) at 30c. for September and 29½c. for October, November and December in Texas, and at 31c. for September and at 30½c. for October, November and December in the Southwest.

New York Transactions.

Saturday (12th) prices advanced about ¼c.; continued export demand; higher lard market. Sales: 200 bbls. prime yellow, September, 38¼@39c., closed 39@39½c.; 500 bbls. October, 39¼@39½c.; 1,800 bbls. November, 39@39½c., closed 39¼@39½c.; 1,100 bbls. December, 39c., closed 39¼@39½c.; 600 bbls. January, 39c., closed 39¼@39½c.; 200 bbls. March, 39¾c.; 400 bbls. off yellow, September, 38¼c. Winter yellow, September, 44@45c.

Sales the day before had been 800 bbls. prime yellow, September, 38¼@38½c.; 1,600 bbls. October, 38¾@39c.; 1,600 bbls. November, 38@38½c.; 1,100 bbls. December, 38@38½c.; 2,600 bbls. January, 38@39½c.; switch of 3,000 bbls. September, 38½c. and 3,000 bbls. October, 39c.

Monday opened ¼c. higher, closed easy. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, spot, 39½c., closed 39@39½c.; 1,300 bbls. September, 39¼@39½c., closed 39@39½c.; 400 bbls. October, 39½@39¾c., closed 39¼@39½c.; 900 bbls. November, 39¼@39½c., closed 39@39½c.; 800 bbls. December, 39@39¼c.; 600 bbls. January, 39@39¼c.; 100 bbls. off yellow, September, 38¾c.; 200 bbls. summer white, September, 42@42½c.

Tuesday an advance of about ½c.; moderate export demands; unwilling sellers of crude at higher prices. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, spot, 40c.; 600 bbls. September, 39½@40c., closed 39¾@40c.; 1,800 bbls. October, 39½@40c., closed 39¾@40c.; 2,000 bbls. November, 39¼@39½c.; 900 bbls. December, 39@39¼c., closed 39¼@39½c.; 3,300 bbls. January, 39@39¼c., closed 39@39½c.; March closed 39½@40c.

On Wednesday advanced ¼c.; eased about ¼c. Sales: 500 bbls. prime yellow, September, 40½c., closed 40@40½c.; 1,800 bbls. October, 40½@40¾c., closed 40¼@40½c.; 1,000 bbls. November, 38¾@39¾c., closed 39¼@39½c.; 2,000 bbls. December, 39@39½c., closed 39@39½c.; 1,100 bbls. January, 38¾@39¼c., closed 38¾@39¼c.; March closed 39@39¾c.

Thursday, firm; trifle higher. Sales: 300 bbls. prime yellow, September, 40½@41c., closed 40¾@41c.; 1,500 bbls. October, 40½c., closed 40¾@41c.; 1,800 bbls. November, 39¼@39¾c., closed 39¼@39½c.; 2,200 bbls. December, 38¾@39¼c., closed 39@39¼c.; 1,900 bbls. January, 39¼c., closed 39@39¼c.; 2,600 bbls. March, 39¾@40½c., closed 40@40½c. Off yellow, September, 39½@40¾c. Sale 100 bbls. summer white, September, 42¾c. Spot, prime yellow, 40¾@42c.

SEE PAGE 41 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: A. Nash, D. A. Cave, London; J. Y. Alexander, R. Highet, Glasgow; C. D. Mackintosh, Montreal; A. P. Sauer, New Orleans; M. Lasker, Galveston; M. S. Robinson, St. Louis; J. E. Gleason, Milwaukee; W. C. Jackson, T. D. Williams, H. G. Kellogg, W. S. Jackson, Chicago.

Memberships sold at \$385, up to \$400 asked.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

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Marigold Cooking Oil

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FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 17.—Crude cottonseed oil, September, 30½ cents; first half of October, 30 cents, f. o. b., Carolina points, Mills selling slowly.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17.—Prime crude oil, immediate delivery, 31 cents; October, November, December, 30 cents; trading rather active. Prime meal, \$22 to \$22.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$5.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 17.—Oil market firm and higher; basis prime crude, 31½ to 32 cents. Choice meal, \$24. Hulls, \$3.75 to \$4, loose, for October and November.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 17.—Prime crude oil firm at 30 cents for Texas and Valley, due to delay in mills starting up and the urgent demand for nearby shipments. Cake is steady, \$27, long ton, ship's side. Meal \$28. Hulls lower.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 17.—Good selling of prime crude oil this week at 29½ to 30 cents for any month from September to January. Choice cake, f. o. b. Galveston, September, \$27; first half October, \$26; November and December, \$25.50; prime cake 50 cents to \$1 less.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17.—Cotton oil market advanced rapidly, with sales of prime crude at 30 cents, f. o. b. mills, earlier in the week, but this price brought out liberal offerings and now buyers are out and the market is tending easier.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers
—AND DEALERS IN—
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending September 16, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1908, and for the same period of 1907, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1908. Bbls.	Same Period 1907. Bbls.
Acajutla, Salvador	9	9	—
Algiers, Algeria	94	94	—
Ancona, Italy	75	75	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	50	—
Auckland, New Zealand	56	56	—
Barbados, W. I.	—	—	15
Belfast, Ireland	20	20	—
Bremen, Germany	85	85	—
Bristol, England	25	25	—
Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep.	100	100	—
Callao, Peru	—	5	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	—	62
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	11
Cayenne, French Guiana	20	20	—
Christiania, Norway	50	50	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela ..	—	57	27
Colon, Panama	57	76	14
Constantinople, Turkey	700	700	—
Dedeagatch, Turkey	100	100	—
Demerara, Br. Guiana	10	67	—
Dublin, Ireland	500	750	150
Dunkirk, France	30	30	—
Port de France, W. I.	—	—	121
Genoa, Italy	575	575	120
Gihara, Cuba	—	7	—
Guadeloupe, W. I.	179	179	—
Hamburg, Germany	400	400	100
Havana, Cuba	35	46	44
Havre, France	780	880	—
Kingsston, W. I.	76	106	107
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	—	43
Leghorn, Italy	200	200	—
Liverpool, England	450	515	—
London, England	50	1,349	—
Malta, Island of	—	—	15
Manchester, England	625	625	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	30	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	12	12	—
Marseilles, France	2,385	2,385	775
Martinique, W. I.	—	—	240
Melbourne, Australia	—	29	—
Monrovia, Liberia	14	14	—
Naples, Italy	100	100	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	—	10
Oran, Algeria	199	199	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	13	13	—
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	9	4
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	—	7
Ravenna, Italy	200	200	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	187	412	—
Rotterdam, Holland	200	450	3
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	—	43
Salonica, Turkey	175	175	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	61	—
San Domingo, San Domingo ..	—	—	687
Southampton, England	—	—	150

Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	25
Trieste, Austria	50	50	—
Trinidad, Island of	22	22	13
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	—	24
Valparaiso, Chile	23	23	208
Venice, Italy	400	400	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	44	—
Yokohama, Japan	—	9	—
Totals	9,440	12,038	3,018

From New Orleans.

Colon, Panama	20	20	—
Havana, Cuba	50	50	263
Havre, France	237	237	—
Liverpool, England	—	200	—
London, England	500	500	—
Marseilles, France	—	—	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,000	800
Totals	807	3,007	1,163

From Baltimore.

Bremen, Germany	—	—	100
Totals	—	—	100

From Newport News.

Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	62
Totals	—	—	62

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	5	1,004
Mexico (including overland) ..	970	1,533	—
Totals	970	1,538	1,004

Recapitulation.

From New York	9,440	12,038	3,018
From New Orleans	807	3,007	1,163
From Baltimore	—	—	100
From Newport News	—	—	62
From all other ports	970	1,538	1,004
Totals	11,217	16,583	5,431

COTTON OIL MILLS RESUMING.

The new crushing season is actively commencing throughout the South. Reports from all points indicate the resumption of full activities at the mills. Quality of seed in many localities is not good, and there are the usual price differences, but on the whole the crushers are looking for an active and prosperous season.

THE SCIENTIFIC DISC HULLER



Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24", capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30", capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Meal Mills, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST

Established 1875 THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

USE OF COTTONSEED OIL IN SARDINE PACKING

In a report which appeared in a recent issue of The National Provisioner Special Agent A. G. Perkins, of the Bureau of Manufactures, told of the experiences of Norwegian sardine packers in using cottonseed oil instead of olive oil in packing their product. Because of popular prejudice in favor of olive oil the American trade refused to take sardines packed in cottonseed oil except at a considerable price reduction, and there were also troubles due to labelling laws and regulations. As a consequence an effort was made to get Norwegian packers to agree not to use cottonseed oil.

In the last issue of The National Provisioner the report of Consul Johnson of Bergen indicated that the attempted boycott on cottonseed oil had failed, and that western Norway packers had refused to agree not to use it. Cottonseed oil is being successfully used in packing sardines, and the packers saw no reason why they should be compelled to pay a higher price for olive oil which was no better and no more wholesome.

Meanwhile a New York sardine importing firm took up Special Agent Perkins comments on the matter and attempted to argue against the use of cottonseed oil in sardine packing, on the ground that the American taste demands olive oil. As The National Provisioner has pointed out, this is discrimination against a home product, and it becomes the duty of those interested in the promotion of the cottonseed products industry to do what they can to prevent such discrimination.

The attention of Chairman B. F. Taylor of the Publicity Bureau of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was called to the argument of the New York firm against cottonseed oil, and his reply is given herein. It becomes simply a question of educating the public taste in this as in other cases where an ancient prejudice has obtained against cottonseed oil. Chairman Taylor says:

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 15.

Editor The National Provisioner:

In relation to the statement of the sardine importing firm concerning the preference of the trade for sardines packed in olive oil instead of cottonseed oil, we all know that the preference for olive oil is due entirely to its flavor, which in most instances is an acquired taste. Nearly all who can remember tasting their first olive can recall that it was not palatable, and that it was only after repeated efforts that the taste was acquired. This applies to olive oil as well as to the olive.

The best grades of cottonseed oil are practically tasteless. The cotton oil itself is more digestible than olive oil, as you have noticed in the reports made by noted chemists which we published in the Bulletin of the Inter-State Cotton Crushers' Association. Therefore if it is simply a question of the olive flavor, this can be obtained in the cottonseed oil by blending the two oils in the ratio of one gallon of olive oil to four gallons of cottonseed oil. As you know, this is done in some salad oils—not with any intention to deceive, but in order to supply the flavor which so many of our people are partial to. The packages, of course, are marked so as to show that it is a mixture of oil and not pure olive oil.

It is not our intention to advocate the putting up of sardines in such a mixture without branding it for what it is. But I do firmly believe that such a mixture would not give offense to the most delicate palate,

and certainly it would give a product that would be more digestible by two or three per cent. If it is simply a question of which oil is the better oil to take into the stomach, cottonseed oil would be taken in preference to olive oil by the difference between 88 and 93, which represents the comparative digestibility of the two oils.

Of course you cannot expect to sell something that the people do not want. The proper thing to do is to give them what they do want, and if they want the olive oil taste we can give it to them, and yet use four parts of cottonseed oil in packing the sardines and one part of olive oil.

Yours very truly,
B. F. TAYLOR, Chairman.

OIL MILLS ON RAILROAD RATES.

The Railroad Commission of Louisiana has received a petition from the oil mills on Red River and the Mississippi River, including the Red River Oil Company and Sonia Oil Company of Alexandria, Boyce Cotton Oil and Manufacturing Company, of Boyce; Natchitoches Cotton Oil Company, of Natchitoches; Longbridge Cotton Oil Company, of Longbridge; Capital City Oil Company, of Baton Rouge; New Roads Oil Mill and Manufacturing Company, of New Roads, and Cinclare Cotton Oil Company, of Cinclare. The petition asks the commission to cancel and revoke the authority of the commission granted to transportation companies in Louisiana to collect concentration rates on cottonseed which is to be refunded where 50 per cent. of the product is to be shipped over the same lines.

Business openings and opportunities for good investments are found by keeping an eye on our "Wanted" department, page 48.

INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Henry J. Parrish, Gayoso Oil Works, Memphis, Tenn.
Vice-President, Aaron D. Allen, Little Rock Oil Mill, Little Rock, Ark.
Secretary and Treasurer, Major Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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First Vice-President, M. E. Wilson, Lockhart, Texas.
Secretary and Treasurer, B. C. Newberry, Caldwell, Texas.
Assistant Secretary, Mrs. B. C. Newberry, Caldwell, Texas.

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-President, E. Ashcraft, Florence.
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NORTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Secretary, Paisley Boney, Goldsboro.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-President, H. L. Todd, Clinton.
Secretary and Treasurer, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.

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President, R. L. Hedlin, Galveston.
Vice-President, J. S. LeClerc, Paris.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.
Secretary, Major Robert Gibson, Dallas.

CONCENTRATED FERTILIZERS URGED.

In a recent publication reviewing experiment station work the United States Department of Agriculture calls attention to the advantages as well as the necessity of using high-grade concentrated fertilizers, such as packinghouse fertilizers, instead of cheap mineral material. The bulletin says:

In a recent report of fertilizer inspection in West Virginia, J. H. Stewart and B. H. Hite call attention to the large amount of low-grade fertilizers used in the State and make an earnest plea for the use of high-grade materials, asserting that "it is very poor business on anyone's part to invest in low-grade fertilizers."

"For every reason that may be assigned for using fertilizers at all there are always two reasons for using high-grade fertilizers, and the first is the saving in cost. From the moment the raw materials leave the mine, slaughterhouse, or garbage dump until they are in the soil the cost of handling is one of the heaviest items the farmer eventually has to meet. Such expenses are the same for a ton of fertilizer containing 1 per cent. of plant food as for a ton of fertilizer containing 2 or more per cent. The average freight bill alone on fertilizers shipped into this State is over \$2. This and a number of like bills could, of course, be cut in two by purchasing fertilizers containing double the amount of actual plant food. The cost of hauling fertilizers from warehouses, cars, or boats to the farm is an item worth considering if only for wear and tear on horses and wagons. Why make two trips if one will do?"

"Concentrated high-grade materials necessarily command a higher price, but the difference is not always proportional to the difference in actual plant food, the high-grade materials as a rule being cheaper, pound for pound of actual plant food."

The statement is illustrated by comparisons of high-grade and low-grade fertilizers, the analyses of which are reported in the bulletin. The authors say:

"If purchasers of commercial fertilizers would only get into the habit of calculating the number of pounds of plant food in a ton of every fertilizer in which they are interested they might often be surprised to note how much they might have saved on the quantities of plant food they have been purchasing, or how much more plant food they might have purchased for the same money."

"But there is yet another and a better reason for using the concentrated fertilizers. It has to do with the fitness of the various sorts of fertilizer materials for supplying the needs of plants. As a rule that has but few exceptions, the more concentrated the materials from which the fertilizer is made the more suitable (or less objectionable) they are as food for plants."

It is also pointed out that "farmers will get concentrated fertilizers whenever they decline to accept the other kind. By purchasing concentrated fertilizers they will save on the cost of actual plant food, and they will not get low-grade nitrogen and potash materials, for the simple reason that a concentrated fertilizer can hardly be compounded from low-grade materials."

Make a file of your National Provisioner. Keep it in permanent form, that you may quickly refer to back numbers. Binder, cloth stamped in gold, \$1.25. The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There is a trifle more trading in both native and branded steers and branded cows but no large sales. Prices appear well maintained all along the line and the packers' views are firm. The dry weather is compelling some cattle to be shipped to market and in other places they are being fed green corn. Native steers remain steady at 15½c. and five cars of July and August takeoff were sold at this price, presumably by a big packer. Texas steers are firm with last sales of heavy and light weights at 15½c. for the former and 14c. for the latter. Extremes are quoted steady at 12c. with no fresh transactions. Some of the packers are talking 14½c. for butt brands alone as previously noted and have declined offers of 14¼c. for those ahead. The market on butt brands is well sold up and ahead at 14¼c. Colorado are firm and two cars moved at 14¼c. for prompt shipment. Branded cows are steady and 5,000 early October salting ahead sold at 12c. by one of the big packers. Native cows are slow of sale. Light weights are offered freely at 13½c. and tanners are not bidding over 13¼c. for heavies, although the packers have been talking 14c. on account of the light supply of these on hand. Bull hides are steady. Native bulls are held from 10½@11½c., as to dates of salting, and branded bulls at 9½@10c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is no stronger. A small increase in slaughter by the butchers is reported as cattle are cheaper in some sections. The Western upper leather tanners are holding out of the market and are not operating freely at outside points. The dealers outside of Chicago, as well as the butchers, reaped a harvest last month when the Chicago dealers began paying high prices as a result of having made considerable money the previous month when the rapid advance came, but the Chicago dealers are beginning to realize that they made an error, as leather did not advance in proportion and tanners would not buy at the increase. The harness leather tanners are said to be having a good business and the hide market is firmer on heavy hides in propor-

tion to light stock. The tanners generally are not operating freely and expect some accumulation at country points before long, together with lower prices. Northwestern hides are said to be offered at a decline already. Bufts are rather slow of sale at 11c, but dealers are refusing bids at less than this figure. There is a good demand for heavy cows at 11¼c. and most dealers are asking 11½c. for an especially choice selection. Extremes are wanted at 11½@12c., according to the percentage of No. 2's included in the sale. Some lots are available down to 11¼c., while extra good lots are held up to 12¼c. A car of all-weight cows sold at 11c. from a Northwest point, less Chicago freight, to a low-freight point in Wisconsin. The tanners' views are from ¾@½c. less on branded hides, both prime Western butchers' and miscellaneous country collections. Heavy steers are in unusually small supply, as a good quality of cattle are bringing prices that are above the butchers' limits in most cases. Asking prices range from 13¼@13½c., with the market well sold up at 13c. Heavy bulls are in good demand at 8¾c. with buyers willing to buy ahead at that price and there is no accumulation on the market. Some of the dealers are endeavoring to get 9c. for some lots on hand.

HORSE HIDES.—City and country hides, mixed, are quoted at \$3.25@3.30.

CALFSKINS.—The best Chicago city skins will not bring over 15½c., and former sales of ordinary stock was at 15½c. Outside cities are being offered at 15½c. for best stock, while some lots are quotable at 15¼c. Countries range from 14½@15c. There is a fair demand for the various grades at above prices. Good lots of short-haired kip range from 12½@12¾c. Light calf is obtainable at \$1 with some dealers asking \$1.05, and deacons rule at 80@85c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Some of the packers are sold up with no offerings, but those who have skins for sale find the demand limited. Sheep pelts are quoted at 75@85c., and lambs range at 75@80c. One of the packers recently sold lambs from the Missouri River at the inside price. Green butcher country sheep pelts average about 50c. and lambs range at 40@60c. as to quality. The demand is not urgent from local pullers, but is sufficient to take care of the small receipts. Dry pelts are quoted dull at 11@11½c. per lb.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Large tanners continue to hold off from operating freely. Sales, aside from late transaction in Maracaibos, comprised about 3,000 Bogotas and 5,000 Central

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

American at 19½c. for mountain Bogotas, and on the basis of 20c. for Centrals.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market rules exceptionally quiet. There are September natives and branded steers to be had here and most of the packers have cows. Bulls are pretty well picked up and no offerings are reported by uptown regular packers. A Brooklyn outside packer has a bid, but talks the high price of 11½c. for these, which is not met.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Hides are reported scarce throughout Central New York State. There has been no increase in receipts as yet and the smaller dealers have picked up but few during the summer months. No sales are reported here. Ohio and Pennsylvania bufts are offered at 11¼c. selected, but while the market is no easier, tanners are not operating and the situation is lacking in features of interest. Calfskins are bought in a steady way at former prices. Carload lots of New York Cities are quoted at \$1.37½@1.40, \$1.75@1.77½ and \$2@2.02½ for the three weights respectively, up to 12 lbs.

Boston.

Market is practically same position as last week. Upper leather tanners buying Western stock in very small lots. An offer recently made two cars Indiana bufts 11c., but reply was "sold to Milwaukee at 11½c." Pennsylvania dealer who offered six cars of extremes as noted last week now looking for bids on these. Car extra good Southern countries brought 8¾c flat. Reported that for ordinary lots 8@8¼c. bids would secure hides.

LIMERICK IMPORTS AMERICAN BACON.

There is an old proverb setting forth the futility of "carrying coals to Newcastle," and in the natural course of things it would appear that Limerick, Ireland, would be about as poor a market for foreign bacon as the great coal mining town of Newcastle would be for that fuel, as "Limerick bacon" is supposed to be the best in the world. Nevertheless, William E. Curtis, correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, who is now touring Ireland, says in a recent letter that the grocery and meat shops of that city are handling American bacon very largely.

Limerick has three large establishments, employing several hundred men, which do nothing but convert hogs into bacon and hams, with, of course, the usual by-products as side lines. Each slaughters about 10,000 hogs a week, which is not a very big business compared with the packinghouses at Chicago, South Omaha and Kansas City, but over there it is something to brag about. Limerick bacon brings top price on the London market, selling 3@4c. per lb. above that which is imported from Chicago, therefore the thrifty Limerick people in order to realize the difference are willing to ship their bacon to England and eat the Chicago product. That they are wise in doing so no one will dispute, as our prime corn-fed bacon cannot be beaten anywhere, and they get just as good food at a less price.—Live Stock Report.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO

Chicago Section

Perhaps Uncle Joe has never counted his money.

Does anybody doubt how Roosevelt is going to vote?

Yes, the man who found a live three-foot snake in his pocket lives in "Kaintuck."

As we go to press Mr. Bryan is still of the opinion that the people should rule.

The Stock Yards Company is paving Exchange avenue with brick—getting real generous.

Political candidates usually start out with good intentions—but somebody hands them transfers.

Will some one please tell the anxious political managers how to put salt on the tail of the shy contributors?

With the labor unions and ministers both after him Uncle Joe seems to be "between the devil and the deep sea," all right.

Hush! Whisper! Chicago is to have a smokeless railroad—but don't tell anyone connected with the Illinois Central.

Hear talk of an 8-cent hog. Well, that would be only two 4-cent ones combined, so George Pratt may be vindicated after all!

Movement to induce Secretary Wilson to go to the Senate. Must want to get him out of the Agricultural Department so Doc Wily can sleep nights.

It will place us in a peculiar position if our baseball clubs present us with two second places, when we do not know what to do with even one.

Presume the water in Johnny Gates' gold finger bowls will be guaranteed to remove all stains that tainted money may have left on the fingers of the guests.

A health inspector is said to have found a sixteen-months old fish in a Booth warehouse after the concern failed. So that was where that loud odor came from.

Governor Hughes was renominated at Saratoga, the place where the corks pop and the gambling scandals come from. It is the irony of fate for somebody.

The law prohibiting contributions by cor-

porations threatens to develop some new wrinkles in bookkeeping that will make the old double-entry system feel embarrassed.

When Thaw gets out permanently he can recuperate his lost fortune by writing a book entitled "Life in All of the Eastern Prisons as I Found it." No charge for the suggestion.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange has decided to slaughter all animals condemned under its own supervision at a plant outside the limits of Packingtown. For many years all animals apparently affected with lumpy jaw have been slaughtered under exchange supervision and the plan has worked so satisfactorily that it was deemed advisable to dispose of tuberculous and emaciated stock the same way. The new rule provides that on and after September 14 members shall call for and submit to ante-mortem state inspection all cattle affected with tuberculosis, cancer, emaciation or any affection or disease apparently making them unfit for food.

ALLBRIGHT-NELL HOG SCRAPER.

The success of the Allbright-Nell hog scraper, polisher and bleacher has been such as to overwhelm the company's factory facilities and compel their enlargement. The increase comes opportunely in view of recent additional orders. The company has already announced the receipt of orders from Swift & Company for four of the latest improved machines with cast-iron frames, for the Swift plants at Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City and San Francisco. This week news is received of another order for a large machine from Morris & Company, Chicago.

MODERN POULTRY MARKETING.

(Concluded from page 19.)

putting up the sizes ranging between 30 and 47 pounds.

The classification follows:

Fancy Dry-Picked Broilers.

Class 10, weighing 24 pounds and under per dozen. Class 15, weighing 25 to 29 pounds per dozen. These are fancy, dry-picked broilers, closely assorted, dry-picked, dry-cooled, dry-packed broiling chickens. Packed one dozen birds to the box, breasts up, heads and feet hidden (packed in under). Boxes lined with parchment paper. Birds not wrapped.

Class 10, packed in box No. 1, size 16 x 15

x3½ inches. Class 15, packed in box No. 5, size 17 x 16 x 4 inches.

X. X. Dry-Picked Broilers.

Class 16—X. X. dry-picked broilers. Birds not assorted as to weights, all averaging to weigh 12 to 29 pounds to the dozen. These are a No. 2 grade dry-cooled broilers, good stock for the grade. They are to contain reasonably good No. 2 birds that are fairly meaty and also include all hump-back, pinny, torn birds. They are not to include any strictly cull birds. X. X. broilers packed same as fancy broilers in boxes, size No. 1, 15 x 16 x 3½ inches.

Fancy Dry-Picked Chickens, Squat-Packed for Export.

Dry-picked, dry-cooled, dry-packed export squat-packed chickens, one layer, six birds breasts up, six birds backs up. Class 17, weighing 30 to 35 pounds per dozen. Class 18, weighing 36 to 42 pounds per dozen. Class 19, weighing 43 to 47 pounds per dozen. These are fancy, dry-picked chickens, closely assorted, dry-picked, dry-cooled, dry-packed stock. Export squat-packed, one dozen birds to the box. One layer, six birds breasts up, six birds backs up, heads and feet clean. Heads brought forward and turned sideways, so that the eyes show. Boxes lined with parchment paper. Birds not wrapped.

Class 17, packed in box No. 10, size 21 x 15 x 3¾ inches. Class 18, packed in box No. 15 size 23 x 15½ x 4 inches. Class 19, packed in box No. 20, size 24 x 16 x 4½ inches.

Fancy Dry-Picked Chickens, Regular Domestic Packed.

Class 20, weighing 30 to 35 pounds per dozen. Class 21, weighing 36 to 42 pounds per dozen. Class 22, weighing 43 to 48 pounds per dozen. These are fancy dry-picked chickens closely assorted, dry-packed, dry-cooled, dry-packed stock, packed 12 birds to the box. Classes 20 and 21 packed one layer breasts up, heads and feet hidden (packed in under). Class 22 packed 12 birds to the box, two layers. Bottom layer head and feet up; top layer heads and feet down; both layer butts locked.

Classes 20, 21 and 22 all packed birds not wrapped. Boxes lined with parchment paper. Heads wrapped. Class 20, packed in box No. 25, size 18 x 17 x 4 inches. Class 21, packed in box No. 26, size 19½ x 18 x 4½ inches. Class 22, packed in box No. 45, size 16 x 15 x 7½ inches.

X. X. Dry-Picked Chickens.

Class 23, weighing 30 to 39 pounds per dozen. Class 24, weighing 40 to 70 pounds per dozen. These are No. 2 chickens taken out of stock intended for classes 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22. Dry-picked, dry-cooled and dry-packed. They are to include all birds that are a reasonably good No. 2 grade, included all hump-backed,

W. P. ANDERSON & CO.

Commission Merchants

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Manufacturers of all kinds of
Frocks, Luggers and Uniforms
FOR PACKERS and BUTCHERS
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PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO, ILL.

SKEWERS

For best prices on Maple and
Hickory Skewers write to J.
HUGH N. CRIDER, BELLEVILLE, PA.

JUTE CLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood
FINE BURLAPS—for canvassing hams and
bacon.

BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.

W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer and Importer
182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

deformed, pinny and torn birds, but must not include any strictly cull (canning stock) birds. They are to be packed one dozen birds to the box, breasts up, head and feet hidden (packed in under). Boxes lined with parchment paper, birds not wrapped.

Class 23, packed in box No. 15, size 23 x 15½ x 4 inches. Class 24, packed in box No. 20, size 24 x 16 x 4½ inches.

Fancy Dry-Picked Roasters.

Class 34, weighing 49 to 59 pounds per dozen. Class 35, weighing 60 pounds and up per dozen. These are fancy, dry-picked roasting chickens, closely assorted (stag roasters not included). Dry-picked, dry-cooled and dry-packed stock, packed 12 birds to the box, two layers. Bottom layer heads and feet up, top layer heads and feet down, both layers butts locked. Boxes lined with parchment paper, birds not wrapped, heads wrapped.

Class 34, packed in box No. 30, size 19 x 16 x 8 inches. Class 35, packed in box No. 35, size 20 x 16½ x 8½ inches.

X. X. Dry-Picked Roasters.

Class 41, weighing 48 pounds up per dozen. These are a good X. X. or No. 2 roasting chicken, taken out of stock intended for classes 34 and 35. They are to include all birds that are a reasonably good No. 2, birds that are fairly meaty and also hump-backed, pinny and torn birds, but must not include any strictly cull (canning stock) birds, nor stags. Class 41, packed in box No. 30, size 19 x 16 x 8 inches.

Dry-Picked Stag Roasters.

Class 44, dry-picked "S" roasters weighing under 4 pounds each. Class 45, dry-picked "S" roasters weighing 4 pounds each and over. These are stag roasters assorted out of roasting chickens and frying chickens.

Extra care should be used to get out all the stags from roasters and fryers, and by stags is meant all the chickens that will freeze out dark and blue. You will very often find that staggy, hard-meated chickens do not show large spurs, and you will also find an occasional chicken that shows large spurs—that is, not a coarse, blue, hard-meated chicken—so that you cannot assort this grade entirely by the size of the spurs of the chicken. Use judgment if the chicken is nice, bright, soft-meated and shows medium large spurs, continue to pack it with your roasters, but if it is a dark blue chicken and does not show large spurs, then pack it with "S" roasters.

Class 44, packed in box No. 30, size 19 x 16 x 8 inches. Class 45, packed in box No. 35, size 20 x 16½ x 8½ inches.

Fancy Dry-Picked Fowls.

Class 58, weighing 54 pounds and over per dozen. Class 59, weighing 39 to 53 pounds per dozen. Class 60, weighing 38 pounds and under per dozen. These are fancy, dry-picked fowl, dry-picked, dry-cooled, dry-packed, closely assorted, packed 12 birds to the box in two layers. Bottom layer heads and feet up, top layer heads and feet down. Both layers butts locked. Boxes lined with parchment paper, birds not wrapped, heads wrapped.

Class 58, packed in box No. 30, size 17 x 16 x 8 inches. Class 59, packed in box No. 45, size 16 x 15 x 7½ inches. Class 60, packed in box No. 40, size 14 x 12½ x 7 inches.

X. X. Dry-Picked Fowl.

Class 65, X. X. dry-picked fowl, all weights. These are No. 2 grade of fowl, dry-cooled, dry-packed. They are to include all birds that are reasonably good No. 2 birds that are fairly meaty, also include hump-backed, pinny and lion birds, but must not include any birds that are strictly culls (canning stock) birds. They are to be packed same as classes 58, 59, 60 fancy fowl. Class 65, packed in box No. 40, size 14 x 12½ x 7 inches.

Scalded Ducks.

Class 75, fancy large ducks weighing 54 pounds and over per dozen. Class 76, fancy ducks weighing 53 pounds and under per

dozen. Class 78 X. X. ducks, not assorted as to weights. These are fancy scalded ducks, closely assorted. The X. X. ducks are a good No. 2 grade, all ducks dry-cooled, dry-packed, 12 birds to the box, two layers. Top layer breasts up, heads down; bottom layer breasts down, heads up; butts lapped, heads wrapped. Boxes lined with parchment paper, birds not wrapped.

Class 75, packed in Box No. 35, size 20 x 16½ x 8½ inches. Classes 76 and 78, packed in box No. 30, size 17 x 16 x 8 inches.

Scalded Geese.

Class 84, fancy large geese weighing 10 pounds and over. Class 85, fancy geese weighing under 10 pounds each. Class 87, X. X. geese, not assorted as to weights. These are scalded geese, closely assorted. The X. X. geese are a good No. 2 grade. All geese are dry-cooled, dry-packed, 12 birds to the box, two layers. Top layer breasts up, heads down, bottom layer breasts down, heads up. Butts lapped or geese packed butt to butt. Heads wrapped, boxes lined with parchment paper, birds not wrapped.

Class 84, packed in box No. 55, size 28 x 22 x 12 inches. Classes 85 and 87, packed in box No. 50, size 24 x 19 x 11 inches.

Old Roosters.

Class 89, cocks in boxes or barrels, not assorted (dry-picked). Class 90, cocks in boxes or barrels, not assorted (scalded). These are old roosters not assorted as to quality or weights. Dry-cooled, dry-packed in barrels, unless you have too small a quantity to fill a barrel, in which case pack in any box.

When packing the old roosters in barrels, do not pack the barrel more than flush with the top, then put a layer of parchment paper over the barrel and line the barrel with parchment paper, wrap ends of paper liner over top of barrel, then head with burlap.

Miscellaneous Produce.

Class 92, pigeons in boxes, not assorted. Class 93, guinea fowl, not assorted. Class 146, rabbits not assorted. Pack any or all of these in boxes or barrels, depending on the quality, using your best judgment as to size of package, manner of packing, etc., being sure that all stock is in a good, dry, marketable condition before packing for shipment.

X. X. X. Poultry.

Class 141, X. X. X. fowl, fryers, roasters and broilers. These are strictly cull, canning stock X. X. X. grade of chickens, taken from various classes of broilers, fryers, roasters and fowl. They are to be packed same as old roosters and must contain no ducks, geese or turkeys. Pack all strictly canning stock in this manner.

Specifications for Poultry Boxes.

Box No. 1—16 x 15 x 3½ inches inside. Surfacted two sides. Sides top and bottom ¼ inch. Ends ½ inch. No cleats. Top and bottom not tongued or grooved. One piece sides, one piece ends and tops and bottoms not to exceed three pieces. This box to hold 12 broilers, 24 pounds and under per dozen.

Box No. 5—17 x 16 x 4 inches inside. Sides, top and bottom ¼ inch. Ends, ½ inch. No cleats. Surfacted two sides. Not tongued or grooved. One piece sides, one piece ends, tops and bottoms not to exceed three pieces. This box to hold 12 broilers, 25 pounds to 28 pounds per dozen.

Box No. 10—21 x 15 x 3¾ inches inside. Sides, top and bottom ¾ inch. Ends ¾ inch. No cleats. Surfacted two sides. Top and bottom not tongued or grooved. One piece sides, one piece ends, tops and bottom not to exceed three pieces. This box to hold 12 export squat-packed chickens 30 to 35 pounds per dozen.

Box No. 15—23 x 15½ x 4 inches inside. Sides, tops and bottom ¾ inch. Ends ¾ inch. No cleats. Surfacted two sides. Tops and bottom not tongued or grooved. One piece sides, one piece ends, tops and bottom not to exceed three pieces. This box to hold 12 export squat-packed chickens 36 to 42 pounds per dozen.

Box No. 20—24 x 16 x 4¼ inches inside. Sides, tops and bottom ¾ inch. Ends ¾

inch. No cleats. Surfacted two sides. Tops and bottom not tongued or grooved. One piece sides, one piece ends, tops and bottom not to exceed three pieces. This box to hold 21 export squat-packed chickens 42 to 47 pounds per dozen.

Box No. 25—18 x 17 x 4 inches inside. Sides, tops and bottom ¾ inch. Ends ¾ inch. No cleats. Surfacted two sides. Tops and bottom not tongued or grooved. One piece sides. One piece ends, tops and bottoms not to exceed three pieces. This box to hold 12 domestic-packed chickens, 30 to 35 pounds per dozen.

Box No. 26—19½ x 18 x 4½ inches inside. Sides, tops and bottoms ¾ inch. Ends ¾ inch. No cleats. Surfacted two sides. Tops and bottom not tongued or grooved. One piece sides. One piece ends, tops and bottoms not to exceed three pieces. This box to hold 12 domestic-packed chickens, 32 to 42 pounds per dozen.

Box No. 30—19 x 16 x 8 inches inside. Sides, tops and bottoms ¾ inch. Ends, ¾ inch. No cleats. Surfacted two sides. Tops and bottom not tongued or grooved. One piece sides. One piece ends, tops and bottoms not to exceed three pieces. This box to contain 12 roasters, 48 to 59 pounds per dozen. This box also to hold 12 fowl 54 pounds and up per dozen. This box also to hold 12 ducks 53 pounds and under per dozen.

Box No. 35—20 x 16½ x 8½ inches inside. Sides, tops and bottoms ¾ inch. Ends ¾ inch. No cleats. Surfacted two sides. Tops and bottom not tongued or grooved. One piece sides. One piece ends, tops and bottoms not to exceed three pieces. This box to hold 12 roasters, 60 pounds and up per dozen. This box also to hold 12 ducks, 54 pounds and over per dozen.

Box No. 40—14x 12½ x 7 inches inside. Sides, tops and bottoms ¾ inch. Ends ¾ inch. No cleats. Surfacted two sides. Tops and bottoms not tongued or grooved. One piece sides, one piece ends, tops and bottoms not to exceed three pieces. This box to hold 12 fowl, 38 pounds and under per dozen.

Box No. 45—16 x 15 x 7½ inches inside. Sides, top and bottoms ¾ inch. Ends ¾ inch. No cleats. Surfacted two sides. Top and bottom not tongued or grooved, one piece sides, one piece ends. Tops and bottoms not to exceed three pieces. This box to hold 12 fowl, 39 to 53 pounds per dozen. This box also to hold 12 domestic-packed chickens 43 to 48 pounds per dozen.

Box No. 50—24 x 19 x 11 inches inside. Sides, tops and bottoms ½ inch. Ends ¾ inch. Cleats ¾ x 1¾ inch. Surfacted one side. Tops and bottoms not to be grooved or tongued. Sides and ends not to exceed two pieces. Tops and bottoms not to exceed three pieces. This box to hold 12 hen turkeys. This box also to hold 12 geese.

Box No. 55—28 x 22 x 12 inches inside. Sides, tops and bottom ½ inch. Ends ¾ inch. Cleats ¾ x 1¾ inch. Surfacted one side. Tops and bottom not grooved or tongued. Sides and ends not to exceed two pieces. Tops and bottom not to exceed three pieces. This box to hold 12 young tom turkeys.

The above boxes—Nos. 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45—are to be made from a clear grade of whitewood, to have tops, sides and ends practically clear of defects, except white sap. The bottom may contain sound knots and a small amount of stain sap, otherwise the bottom is to be the same as the sides, ends and tops.

Boxes Nos. 50 and 55 are to be made of cottonwood of a No. 1 grade. The sides, ends and tops are to be free from rot, shake, wane or worm holes. Small, sound knots are permissible. The bottoms may contain stains, small worm holes and sound knots, but must not contain defects which will weaken the boxes.

The boxes must be up to the grades as in the above and as per the specifications adopted by the National Association of Box Manufacturers. Each and every piece must be strictly up to grade, be sawed smooth and even. The ends and sides must be straight and square. Where boxes call for cleated ends, cleats must be nailed on ends and ends delivered cleated.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, September 7.	23,135	2,121	21,304	21,941
Tuesday, September 8.	4,633	1,000	10,508	28,618
Wednesday, Sept. 9.	14,509	1,686	18,001	33,060
Thursday, Sept. 10.	7,071	1,144	12,884	26,488
Friday, September 11.	2,293	795	9,508	12,534
Saturday, September 12.	682	629	5,799	180

Total last week.....52,363 7,375 78,724 122,811

Previous week.....60,784 8,635 92,728 131,345

Cor. week 1907.....73,995 9,158 130,564 84,980

Cor. week 1906.....75,611 7,812 122,893 105,982

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, September 7.	6,095	161	4,497	6,134
Tuesday, September 8.	3,138	108	1,662	9,443
Wednesday, Sept. 9.	5,102	61	1,845	9,605
Thursday, Sept. 10.	5,156	125	1,981	11,303
Friday, September 11.	1,750	108	2,251	9,244
Saturday, Sept. 12.	177	1	1,006	1,932

Total last week.....21,358 563 11,642 47,661

Previous week.....20,161 1,016 14,172 41,575

Cor. week 1907.....31,050 890 31,361 28,002

Cor. week 1906.....29,457 876 25,054 32,288

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....1,979,647	321,362	5,576,628	2,723,640	
Year ago.....2,202,741	321,423	5,264,106	2,725,445	

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending September 12.....	323,000
Week previous.....	360,000
Year ago.....	394,000
Two years ago.....	362,000
Year to date.....	19,371,000
Same period, 1907.....	17,773,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Sept. 12, 1908.	195,900	223,900	302,000	
Week ago.....	226,400	256,800	306,000	
Year ago.....	254,400	299,900	250,200	
Two years ago.....	212,300	272,900	237,200	

Total year to date.....5,262,000 14,342,000 5,883,000

Same period, 1907.....6,126,000 13,264,000 6,087,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending September 12:	
Armour & Co.	16,700
Swift & Co.	13,200
S. & S. Co.	9,700
Morris & Co.	4,000
Anglo-American	5,400
Boyd & Latham	1,500
Hammond	6,000
Western P. Co.	4,700
Boore & Co.	1,000
Roberts & Oake	6,500
Other packers.	6,500
Total.....	70,500
Week ago.....	51,400
Year ago.....	93,300
Two years ago.....	100,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week, Sept. 12, 1908.	\$6.20	\$6.82	\$3.90	\$5.45
Previous week.....	6.15	6.72	3.90	5.60
Year ago.....	6.05	5.98	5.40	7.10
Two years ago.....	5.50	6.17	5.15	7.20
Three years ago.....	5.35	5.46	4.70	6.70

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.05@7.75
Fair to good steers.....	6.00@6.65
Inferior to plain steers.....	5.00@6.00
Range steers.....	4.00@6.40
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.50@6.25
Plain to fancy heifers.....	4.25@6.75
Common to good stockers.....	2.50@4.00
Common to good feeders.....	3.50@4.50
Good cutting and beef cows.....	2.50@4.00
Canners.....	1.75@2.50
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.50@4.25
Bologna bulls.....	2.75@2.90
Heavy calves.....	4.50@4.75
Calves, good to choice.....	6.00@8.50

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 300@340 lbs.....	\$7.20@7.50
Choice light-weight butchers, 190@220 lbs.	7.10@7.40
Choice light, 160@180 lbs.....	7.00@7.25
Heavy packers, 260 lbs. and up.....	6.85@7.20
Thin grassy packers, 220 lbs. and up.....	6.00@6.60
Mixed packing, fair quality, 220 lbs. and up.....	6.80@7.05
Grassy light mixed, 160@220 lbs.....	5.50@6.20
Rough heavy sows and coarse stags, 330 @140 lbs.....	5.75@6.25
Pigs, 90@100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Pigs, 110@120 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Pigs, 120@130 lbs.....	5.50@6.00
Heavy boars, 250@450 lbs.....	3.00@3.75

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$5.25@5.75
Fair to fancy wethers.....	3.90@4.40
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@4.50
Range lambs.....	5.50@6.70
Native yearlings.....	4.25@4.50
Range yearlings.....	4.00@4.25
Range ewes.....	3.00@4.00
Range wethers.....	3.75@4.15
Feeding lambs.....	4.50@4.85
Feeding wethers.....	3.75@4.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$14.95	\$15.00	\$14.95	\$15.00
October.....	14.95	15.10	14.85	15.07½
January.....	16.90	17.00	16.90	17.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	10.02	10.10	10.02½	10.10
October.....	10.05	10.15	10.05	10.15
January.....	9.85	9.92½	9.85	9.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	9.57½	9.60	9.57½	9.60
October.....	9.52½	9.65	9.50	9.62½
January.....	8.85	8.93	8.85	8.90

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	15.15	15.30	15.12½	15.12½
October.....	15.20	15.35	15.20	15.25
January.....	17.10	17.20	16.95	17.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	10.25	10.25	10.10	10.20
October.....	10.27½	10.30	10.20	10.22½
January.....	10.00	10.12½	10.00	10.02½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	9.80	9.80	9.77½	9.77½
October.....	9.70	9.95	9.70	9.80
January.....	9.00	9.05	8.95	8.95

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	15.10	15.87½	15.12½	15.20
October.....	16.97½	16.97½	16.77½	16.92½
January.....	10.17½	10.17½	10.05	10.12½
October.....	10.22½	10.25	10.05	10.15
January.....	10.02	10.02½	9.87½	9.92½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	9.75	9.75	9.70	9.70
October.....	9.80	9.85	9.65	9.75
January.....	8.65	8.77½	8.65	8.80

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	15.02½	15.05	14.95	14.95
October.....	15.17½	15.17½	14.95	15.02½
January.....	16.95	16.95	16.65	16.72½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.92½	9.97½	9.92½	9.95
October.....	10.10	10.10	9.97½	10.00
January.....	9.85	9.87½	9.75	9.82½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	9.65	9.67½	9.55	9.55
October.....	9.65	9.67½	9.55	9.67½
January.....	8.85	8.87½	8.75	8.77½

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.05
October.....	15.00	15.25	15.00	15.12
January.....	16.65	16.80	16.65	16.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	10.07	10.15	10.00	10.02
October.....	9.77	9.90	9.77	9.82
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	9.67	9.72	9.65	9.67
October.....	8.77	8.85	8.77	8.77

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	14.95	15.02	14.95	15.32
October.....	15.10	15.47	15.10	15.42
January.....	16.65	16.95	16.65	16.92
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	10.07	10.17	10.07	10.15
October.....	9.80	9.95	9.80	9.92
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	9.70	9.77	9.70	9.75
October.....	8.80	8.90	8.80	8.87

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Company.)

Chicago, Sept. 16.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10@10½; 12@14 ave., 10@10½; 14@16 ave., 10@10½; 18@20 ave., 10½@11; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6¼@6¾; 6@8 ave., 6½@6¾; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6½; 12@14 ave., 6½; green clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 13; 8@10 ave., 12; 10@12 ave., 11; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11½@11¾; 18@20 ave., 11½@11¾; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11; 10@12 ave., 10¾; 12@14 ave., 10¾; 14@16 ave., 10¾; 18@20 ave., 11¼@11½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11¼@12; 18@20 ave., 11¼@12; 20@22 ave., 11¼@12, 22@24 ave., 11½@11¾; 24@26 ave., 11½@11¾; 26@28 ave., 11¼@11½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6¼@6½; 6@7 ave., 6¼@6½; 6@8 ave., 6½@6¾; 8@10 ave., 6@6½; 10@12 ave., 6@6½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; 12@14 ave., 6½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 12; 8@10 ave., 11; 10@12 ave., 10½.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	18	@22
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22	@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@16
Beef Stew.....	10	@16
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	@16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	12½	@16
Corned Ribs.....	8	@8
Corned Flanks.....	8	@8
Round Steaks.....	12½	@16
Round Roasts.....	14	@14
Shoulder Steaks.....	12½	@16
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@10
Rollad Roast.....	14	@14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.00@2.50
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50@2.00
Hind Quarters.....	@.15
Fore Quarters.....	@.12½
Legs, fancy.....	@.20
Stew.....	10 @12½
Shoulders.....	10 @12½
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	@.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	@12½
Stew.....	@.6
Shoulders.....	@.10
Hind Quarters.....	@.10
Fore Quarters.....	@.8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	@.18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	@14
Pork Chops.....	@16
Pork Shoulders.....	@11
Pork Tenderloins.....	@30
Pork Butts.....	@.9
Spare Ribs.....	@.7
Blades.....	@.9
Pigs' Heads.....	@.6
Leaf Lard.....	@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14 @16
Fore Quarters.....	10 @12
Legs.....	16 @18
Breasts.....	8 @10
Shoulders.....	10 @12
Cutlets.....	20 @22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18 @18

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	3 @4
Tallow.....	2 @3
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1 @1
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	9 @11
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacorn).....	45 @50

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	14 @14½
Turkeys.....	15 @18
Fowls.....	11 @11½
Roosters.....	@.7
Ducks.....	@.10
Geese, per dozen.....	\$4.00@4.00

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	15 @18½
Chickens.....	11 @11½
Chickens, Springs.....	14 @14½
Ducks.....	10 @10½
Geese.....	@.6
Roosters.....	@.6

Veal.

50 to 60 lbs.....	7 @7½
60 to 80 lbs.....	8 @8
80 to 100 lbs.....	9 @9½

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@17½
Ribs, No. 2.....	@13½
Ribs, No. 3.....	@.6
Loin, No. 1.....	@18½
Loin, No. 2.....	@15½
Rounds, No. 1.....	@7½
Rounds, No. 2.....	@8½
Rounds, No. 3.....	@7½
Chucks, No. 1.....	@.7
Chucks, No. 2.....	@.6
Chucks, No. 3.....	@.4</

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10	@ 11
Native steers, medium	9	@ 10
Heifers, good	10	@ 10 1/2
Cows	8 1/2	@ 8
Hind Quarters, choice	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	4	@ 4 1/2
Steer Chucks	4	@ 7
Boneless Chucks	5	@ 5
Medium Plates	5	@ 5
Steel Plates	6	@ 6
Cow Rounds	7	@ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	22	@ 22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18	@ 18
Strip Loin	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Sirloin Butts	11	@ 11
Shoulder Clods	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Rolls	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Rump Butts	10	@ 10
Triplings	5	@ 5
Shank	4	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6	@ 6
Steer Ribs, Light	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	17 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Loth Ends, steer, native	12	@ 12
Loth Ends, cow	10	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	5	@ 5
Flank Steak	11	@ 11
Hind Shanks	3	@ 3

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2	@ 4
Hearts	4	@ 4
Tongues	12	@ 12
Sweetbreads	17	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	5	@ 5
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Brains	4	@ 4 1/2
Kidneys, each	5	@ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8	@ 8
Light Carcass	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	12	@ 12
Good Saddles	13	@ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Good Racks	9	@ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4	@ 4 1/2
Sweetbreads	40	@ 40
Plucks	27	@ 27
Heads, each	12	@ 12

Lambs.

Medium Caul	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Good Caul	10	@ 10
Round Dressed Lamb	12	@ 12
Saddles Caul	11	@ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13	@ 13
Caul Lamb Racks	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	9	@ 9
Lamb Fries, per pair	7	@ 7
Lamb Tongues, each	3	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	10	@ 10
Good Saddles	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Good Racks	8	@ 8
Good Racks	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	11	@ 11
Mutton Loin	11	@ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	3	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	3	@ 3

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2	@ 10
Pork Loin	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Leaf Lard	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Tenderloins	23	@ 23
Spare Ribs	7	@ 7
Butts	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Hocks	5	@ 5
Trimnings	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Tails	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Snouts	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3	@ 3
Pigs' Heads	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Blade Bones	5	@ 5
Cheek Meat	5	@ 5
Hog Plucks	4	@ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	2	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	3	@ 3
Pork Kidneys	3	@ 3
Pork Tongues	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Slip Bones	4	@ 4
Tail Bones	4	@ 4
Brains	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Backfat	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Hams	13	@ 13
Calas	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Belites	11	@ 11
Shoulders	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	7	@ 7
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Choice Bologna	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Viennas	9	@ 9

Frankfurters	9	@ 9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Tongue	10	@ 10
White Tongue	10	@ 10
Minced Sausage	10	@ 10
Prepared Sausage	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
New England Sausage	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Berliner Sausage	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Boneless Sausage	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Oxford Sausage	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Pollish Sausage	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Garlic Sausage	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Smoked Sausage	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Farm Sausage	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Hams, Bologna	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	19	@ 19
German Salsami, Medium Dry	16 1/2	@ 16 1/2
Holsteiner	13	@ 13
Metzger, New	10	@ 10
Farmer	15	@ 15
Italian Salsami, New	20 1/2	@ 20 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	—	@ —

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	4.00	
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	3.50	
Bologna, 1-50	4.00	
Bologna, 2-20	3.50	
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.00	
Frankfurt, 2-20	3.50	

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00	
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50	
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00	
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00	

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz.	\$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50	
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.25	
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00	
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.25	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz.	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55	
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50	
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00	
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00	
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.00 per lb. net	

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ 15.00
Plate Beef	@ 14.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 12.50
Extra Mess Beef	@ 12.00
Beef Hams	—
Rump Butts	@ 14.00
Mess Pork	@ 15.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 18.00
Family Back Pork	@ 18.00
Bean Pork	@ 14.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 12
Pure Lard	@ 11 1/4
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 8
Lard, compound	@ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 47
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	13 1/2 @ 15 1/4
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 11 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 11 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 9 1/2
Short Clears	—
Butts	@ 8 1/2
Bacon meats, 1c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 14 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 7 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 7 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 20
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 13 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 8@8 avg.	@ 15 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 19 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 20
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 19
Regular Balled Hams	@ 20 1/2
Smoked Hams	@ 21
Boiled Calas	@ 13 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 20
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 13 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 20
Export Rounds	@ 20
Middles, per set	@ 20
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 7
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt, 100 lbs.	@ 50
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large middles	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ —
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ —
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.62 1/2 @ 2.65
Hoof meal, per unit	2.47 1/2 @ 2.50
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.20 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.30 @ 2.32 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.25 @ 2.27 1/2 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.15 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 35%	18.00 @ 18.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.50 @ 19.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average	\$230.00 @ 235.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00
Horns, striped, per ton	32.50 @ 35.00
Horns, white, per ton	55.00 @ 60.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	47.50 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	24.50 @ 25.50

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 10.00
Prime steam, loose	@ 9.75
Leaf	11 1/2 @ 12
Compound	7 1/2 @ 8
Neutral lard	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 13 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 13
Mutton	@ 12 1/2
Tallow	7 @ 7 1/2
Grease	5 1/2 @ 6

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	61 @ 62
Extra No. 1 lard oil	46 @ 48
No. 1 lard oil	40 @ 42
No. 2 lard oil	39 @ 41
Oleo oil, extra	15 @ 15 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	14 @ 14 1/2
Oleo stock	13 @ 14
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	55 @ 55
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	54 @ 55
Corn oil, loose	4 @ 4 1/4

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	5 1/2 @ 6
Packers' prime	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 5
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 6
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 5
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 5
Neatsfoot Stock	4 1/2 @ 5
Garbage Grease	@ 4 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	36 1/2 @ 37
P. S. Y., soap grade	35 @ 36
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.02 1/2 @ .85
Oak pork barrels	1.02 @ 1.05
Lard tierces	1.20 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	5 @ 7
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	4 1/2 @ 5

Sugar—

White, clarified	@ 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 5 1/2

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2x@3x	1.25

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 16.

Receipts of cattle have been more than equal to the demand this week, and prices are unevenly lower. On Monday a few prime cattle sold about steady, but later the market weakened, in some cases cattle selling 50c. lower than one week ago, the most decline being on the medium to pretty good grades of both natives and Westerns, range cattle coming quite freely, and prices showing a decline of 15@25c. per cwt. during the same time. Prime yearlings continue in good demand and are selling relatively higher than any cattle now coming. Tops this week, \$7.70 for one load of prime 1,523-lb. cattle, Doud & Keefer buying three loads of prime 1,578-lb. native steers for the New York trade at \$7.65.

The market on good to choice butcher cows and heifers has ruled steady to 10c. lower, with the medium grades and commoner kinds selling 15@25c. lower than last week. Bulls steady, butcher bulls selling mostly at \$3.15 @3.60, good heavy hognas at \$2.90@3, with a few fancy heavy export bulls at \$4@4.60. Yard traders have a very large supply of stockers and feeders on hand, the demand is disappointing, trading slow, and prices are 10@15c. lower compared with prices prevailing at the close of last week. There is a very strong demand for vealers, and prices are 25@50c. higher than one week ago, bulk of the good calves selling at \$8@8.25, with a few prime at \$8.50@8.60.

Receipts of hogs have been moderate during the past week, and with a strong and advancing provision market prices advanced sharply, and on Tuesday of this week prime butchers and shipping weights sold at \$7.40 @7.50, which is the highest point of the season, bulk of the good hogs selling from \$7.30 @7.45, with mixed packing and mediums selling at \$7@7.25. To-day (Wednesday) the receipts are 20,000; the market opened slow, 5@10c. lower, later weakened and closed 10 @15c. lower, with a top of \$7.45 for prime butchers and shippers, bulk of the good hogs selling to-day from \$7.10@7.35, with mixed and mediums mostly at \$6.90@7.15.

The receipts of sheep have been heavy and prices have been declining until yesterday, when there was a stronger feeling in the trade, both sheep and lambs selling at a shade higher prices. Bulk of the good lambs sold at \$5@5.15, with a few prime as high as \$5.90. The market on feeding lambs is closing to-day 25c. per cwt. higher than on Monday. Sheep ruled steady at Monday's prices.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Sept. 18.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 89,200; last week, 82,500; same week last year, 94,900. Prices declined 10c. on best fed steers; top, \$7.50; medium fed steers, 10@20c. lower, \$6 @7; grass steers, 20@30c. lower, \$3.70@4.90; Westerns a shade stronger the last two days. Cows steady to 15c. lower; grass cows, \$2.60@3.50; top natives, \$4.25; choice

heifers, \$6. Bulls, \$2.25@3.60; calves, 25c. lower; tops, \$6.25. Ten thousand quarantines were included; steers, 10@20c. lower; movement to country heaviest of season.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 58,700; last week, 43,800; same week last year, 35,500. Hogs reached the high point Tuesday, at \$7.20 for tops; market off 15@20c. since Tuesday; a shade stronger to-day, about steady with a week ago. Top, \$7.05; bulk, \$6.60@7. The high range of prices brought in heavy supplies, including a greater proportion of inferior stuff, indicating a liberal supply in the country. Pigs higher than a week ago, \$4.50@6.25.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 47,600; last week, 55,400; same week last year, 41,700. Lambs sold stronger Monday on account of light supply; heavy receipts here and at other points since depressed lambs 10@15c. Sheep about steady. Salesmen figure that the bottom has been reached, but buyers assert their independence. Top lambs, \$5.50 Monday; \$5.35 to-day. Sheep and yearlings, \$3.70@4.10. Feeding grades are steady and demand is good.

HIDES are steady; green salted, 9@10c.; bulls, 7@8c.; glue, 6c.; dry flint butcher, 15 @16c.; dry salt, 8@10c.; sheep pelts, 8@10c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	1,232	241	383
Armour	9,801	18,557	6,358
Cudahy	6,817	5,038	2,837
Fowler	1,731	—	2,761
Morris	7,762	5,183	4,812
Ruddy	835	—	—
S. & S.	6,952	8,849	6,969
Swift	9,120	12,532	7,145

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Sept. 15.

Although cattle receipts were heavy last week the market held up in very good shape throughout and showed a 10@15c. advance at the close on both beef steers and cow stuff. This week the run has been excessive, and packers have taken advantage of the fact to force a decline of about 15@25c. Corn-fed beefs are uncertain sellers, but as high as \$7.50 has been paid, showing that prime stock is still in good demand. Western range have made up the bulk of the offerings and, considering the quantity and quality of the supply, the demand from both packers and feeder buyers has been very satisfactory. Choice 1,320-lb. Western range beefs sold to the feeder buyers at \$5.35, or more money than the packers would pay for the same stock. Choice 1,250-lb. beefs went to the packers at \$5.20. Most of the range beef is selling around \$4.25@4.75. Cows and heifers are also off considerably, and it takes strictly choice grass cow stuff to bring \$4. Trading is largely around \$2.80@3.40. A fair business is doing in stockers and feeders, some 8,000 head having been sent to the country last week. Prices are unevenly lower than a week ago, but the lower prices are bringing out the buyers and making trade lively.

Hogs have been gradually advancing under the influence of the limited offerings. The

quality is very poor, but both packers and Eastern butchers evidently need the stock and take it freely at the higher prices. Choice light and butcher grades are the favorites, but weight cuts little figure; it is quality that all the buyers are after, and this makes a rather wide range of prices. With only 5,300 hogs here to-day the market was strong to a nickel higher. Tops sold at \$7, as against \$6.85 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.85@6.95, as against \$6.60@6.70 a week ago.

Sheep values have firmed up considerably of late, notwithstanding the unusually heavy supplies. Receipts now show a gain over a year ago and supplies for the first half of September are fully 64,000 larger than a year ago. Both packers and feeder buyers are taking the stuff freely, and last week some 63,000 head were sent to the country. Quotations on range or grass sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$5.15@5.40; fair to good lambs, \$5@5.15; feeding lambs, \$4.50@5.15; good to choice light yearlings, \$4.15@4.35; good to choice heavy yearlings, \$3.90@4.10; feeding yearlings, \$3.75@4.20; good to choice wethers, \$3.60@4; fair to good wethers, \$3.40@3.60; feeding wethers, \$3.40@3.75; good to choice ewes, \$3.35@3.65; fair to good ewes, \$3@3.35; feeding ewes, \$2.25@3; culls and bucks, \$1.50@2.50.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 14.

Cattle receipts are continuing to run heavy, but are made up very largely of stock from the Western ranges. There does not seem to be any doubt of an extreme scarcity of native cattle available for the near future. The market had been working a little stronger on all classes of cattle, but with the record run of the summer at five markets for the opening of this week all advance of price of last week was promptly wiped out. Of the few native cattle coming there are practically none that are fully finished, the best steers here in the last week selling at \$6.70, and the bulk are now selling at \$5.75@6.25, while strictly prime beefs would readily sell above \$7. Cows and heifers are selling at \$2.75@3.50 for the bulk and stockers and feeders largely \$3.25@4, although prime feeders sell considerably above the latter figures.

Receipts are running much below expectations of the packers, and the market seems to have got away from them. Prices have been working up rapidly, and are now on a \$7@7.10 basis, with prospects favoring still further advances. Prices now current are the highest since February of last year; quality is below the average for this season of the year, and there is an unusually wide spread in prices. Tops on day of this writing sold at \$7.15, with the bulk at \$6.90@7.10.

Receipts of sheep and lambs are running quite liberal and are coming mostly from the ranges. Lambs predominate and the fat grades are selling but little above prices made for feeders. Best lambs for the slaughtering trade sold at \$5.25, while feeder grades went at \$5. Prices are quoted around a dime lower on everything than last week. Outlook favors liberal supplies from now on until the close of the range season.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 14, 1908.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,361	—	2,422	29,045	13,932
Sixtieth street	3,577	40	4,300	4,840	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	17,681
Lehigh Valley	3,623	—	955	8,730	—
Weehawken	150	—	—	—	—
West Shore	548	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	64	132	1,536	3,450
Totals	11,279	104	7,818	44,451	35,043
Totals last week	12,031	105	8,013	50,555	30,332

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba	344	—	1,000
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. New York	—	—	1,100
J. Shamburg & Co., Ss. Mesaba	340	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic	—	—	1,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. New York	—	—	1,532
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric	—	—	1,638
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic	—	—	1,545
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Cedric	—	—	2,090
Armour & Co., Ss. New York	—	—	1,100
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Cedric	—	—	775
W. Daniels, Ss. Bernaduan	40	—	—
Total exports	724	—	12,280
Total exports last week	1,085	—	14,238

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending September 12:

CATTLE.

Chicago	30,975
Kansas City	45,564
Omaha	18,275
St. Joseph	13,330
Cudahy	413
Sioux City	3,518
Wichita	450
South St. Paul	5,352
Indianapolis	2,611
New York and Jersey City	10,659
Fort Worth	17,168
Detroit	1,047
Philadelphia	3,381

HOGS.

Chicago	67,082
Kansas City	44,539
Omaha	15,247
St. Joseph	35,915
Cudahy	3,978
Sioux City	10,206
Ottumwa	8,611
Cedar Rapids	6,846
Wichita	10,026
South St. Paul	7,206
Indianapolis	16,437
New York and Jersey City	35,043
Fort Worth	13,315
Detroit	7,222
Philadelphia	4,265

SHEEP.

Chicago	75,150
Kansas City	34,279
Omaha	30,659
St. Joseph	14,529
Cudahy	525
Sioux City	389
South St. Paul	1,937
Indianapolis	1,508
New York and Jersey City	44,451
Fort Worth	757
Detroit	2,063
Philadelphia	13,814

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	700	6,000	1,000
Kansas City	500	2,000	300
Omaha	300	3,000	100
St. Louis	500	1,500	300
St. Joseph	200	4,700	—
Fort Worth	600	750	—

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1908.

Chicago	32,000	10,000	35,000
Kansas City	26,000	5,000	15,000
Omaha	12,000	2,600	20,000
St. Louis	12,700	4,000	1,900
St. Joseph	3,500	6,000	4,000
Sioux City	3,500	1,000	—
Fort Worth	2,000	5,000	130

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

Chicago	8,000	12,000	26,000
Kansas City	28,000	10,000	12,000
Omaha	9,300	4,300	22,000
St. Louis	10,200	15,000	4,300
St. Joseph	3,000	7,000	4,500
Sioux City	1,700	2,000	—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1908.

Chicago	22,000	20,000	28,000
Kansas City	18,000	14,000	10,000
Omaha	8,400	5,000	23,000

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1908.

Chicago	5,000	18,000	20,000
Kansas City	5,000	10,000	4,000
Omaha	6,500	4,200	20,000

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1908.

Chicago	3,000	11,000	10,000
Kansas City	—	5,000	2,000
Omaha	—	3,500	6,000
St. Louis	2,000	6,500	3,000

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO SEPTEMBER 14, 1908.

	Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	724	—	12,280	—
Boston	1,862	2,222	1,405	—
Baltimore	1,907	1,000	—	—
Philadelphia	408	—	—	—
Montreal	4,473	1,280	—	—
Exports to:				
London	4,160	548	7,777	—
Liverpool	3,130	3,537	5,908	—
Glasgow	1,290	206	—	—
Manchester	201	—	—	—
Bristol	533	220	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	40	—	—	—
Totals to all ports	9,374	4,511	13,885	—
Totals to all ports last week	9,798	991	17,320	—

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, SEPTEMBER 18.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 9,000; slow; weak; \$6.60@7.45.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 7,000; higher; \$6.90@7.60.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 2,000; steady; \$7@7.40.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; steady; \$5.60@7.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 3,300; slow; \$6.60@6.90.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 8,500; steady; \$6.10@7.65.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$10.50@10.60, nominal; city steam, \$10.25; refined, Continent, \$10.90; South America, \$11.75; do., kegs, \$13.25; compounds, \$7.75.

LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Liverpool, September 18.—Beef, extra India mess, 107s. 3d. Pork, prime mess, 76s. 3d.; shoulders, 42s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 56s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 55s. 6d.; short ribs, 56s. 6d.; long clear, 28@30 lbs., 54s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 52s. 6d.; backs, 51s. 6d.; bellies, 58s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 27s. Rosin, common, 7s. 3d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 51s. Lard, American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 52s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 61s.; do., colored, 61s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 51½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 33s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined, loose (Hull), 22s. 9d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 13-16d. Linseed, La Plata (London), September-October, 43s. 1½d.; Calcutta, 45s. 1½d. Linseed oil, 21s. 9d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Sept. 17.—The market for oleo oil is still advancing, and as the production in this country is still very much restricted on account of poor quality cattle, it looks very much as though we would have still higher prices. The belief is general that there will be no relief from this condition for two or three months to come. The position of neutral lard is the same as that of oleo oil—small production, big demand and market advancing rapidly.

Europe is taking large quantities of cotton oil of all grades, for all months up to and including March. Buyers in Europe intimate that they would be willing to contract for the whole year of 1909 on the basis of the present market. This shows that there is a great shortage of cotton oil in all the European markets. It is quite evident that we have passed the low point in cotton oil.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog products markets opened quite firm and moderately higher, especially for nearby options, under increased demands. The hog markets were rather easy.

Cottonseed Oil.

Opened easier, as a natural reaction from the bullishness of the week. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, September, 40@42c.; October, 40@40½c.; November, 39¼@39½c.; December, 38¾@39c.; January, 38¾@39c.; March, 39¼@40c. Sales, 200 bbls. October, 40½c.; 200 bbls. November, 40¼c.; 1,200 bbls. September, 41c.; 1,400 bbls. November, 39¼c.; 1,100 bbls. December, 39c.; 100 bbls. March, 39¼c.

Tallow.

By reason of a sale of loose city tallow at 5½c., which is a 5¼c. market practically, as a charge would have been made for packages, the weekly contract deliveries in the latter half of the week were at 5¼c. (early in the week at 5½c.).

Oleo Stearine.

Firm market; 13½c. bid in New York and 13¾c. asked.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 17.—The latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 5¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, in drums \$1.30 and in barrels \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 5¼@6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 5½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 5¼c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 6½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 80c. per gal., and yellow 95c.@\$1 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¼@7c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 7@7¼c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 41@42c. per gal.; corn oil, 5.25c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhd., 5¼c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7@7½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 13½@14c. per lb.; house grease, 4½@5c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 4½@5c. per lb.; bone grease, 4¼@5c. per lb.; light bone grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb.

THE NEW COTTON OIL RULES.

The New York Produce Exchange Board of Managers has just approved the new cottonseed products trading rules, and in ten days they become effective. All trades in cottonseed oil will be in gallons up to and including the January option, expiring January 31, 1909, and all trades in options beyond January will be on the basis of pounds. The new rules were fully outlined in The National Provisioner several weeks ago.

Retail Section

CHICAGO'S NEW PUBLIC MARKET.

Chicago's new public market, the Grand Central, claimed to be the largest in the world, was formally opened to the public on Tuesday of this week. It has already been illustrated in the columns of The National Provisioner, and some features of its installation described, including the refrigeration, the scale system, etc. The opening was such a success that the owners are said to have decided to establish similar markets in two other sections of Chicago.

The market is patterned after the markets of Paris. Its object is to bring between 400 and 500 dealers in edible goods into one locality, under the most sanitary conditions and regulations. The competition between the dealers, as well as the cheap rental, it is said, will bring the cost of meats and produce to the customer down to the lowest possible mark.

The market is owned and operated by Frank Foster and George Shank. Its success on the first day exceeded all expectations, more than 50,000 persons visiting the place, and the purchases for the day running up into the thousands. The building, a one-story brick structure without windows, occupies nearly a block. There are 480 booths. Each booth is supposed to hold only sufficient stock for one day's sales.

The meat stalls are provided with refrigerators, cooled by means of ammonia pipes, and show cases where perishable goods are stored, are also kept at a low temperature by the same means.

Each dealer is charged \$1 a day. He has to give up the place if he is guilty of uncleanliness or breaks any of the regulations.

NEW ORLEANS BUTCHERS' SCHEME.

Figures showing the large amount of local slaughtering done in the city of New Orleans, La., were printed in the last issue of The National Provisioner. It now appears that the butchers of that city are not satisfied with conditions and prices surrounding this local meat supply, and they have gone so far as to begin negotiations for the importation of cattle from Honduras, Central America, and are preparing to send a committee to Honduras to make the necessary arrangements. They claim that if they can put this scheme through they can save 30 per cent. on the cost of their meat and they intend to be generous and give this 30 per cent. to the customer. The friction with livestock jobbers is said to be the chief cause of the movement.

FARMER SOLD DISEASED BEEF.

A Holyoke, Mass., butcher tested the question of buying cattle subject to inspection last week when he had a farmer arrested for selling him two tuberculous beef carcasses. Over in England the butchers have decided to demand a guarantee with every animal bought, but in this country packers

and butchers have to buy and take chances. Up in Holyoke the butcher bought the two carcasses which the farmer had slaughtered himself. Finding them diseased, the carcasses were sent to the grease tank and a constable went after the farmer.

This sort of traffic cannot come under government inspection and it is left to local authorities to regulate it. Farmers and dairymen raise a great howl when their animals are condemned, and call it an outrage, but see nothing wrong in disposing of a diseased carcass to a butcher if they think they can "get away with it." Fortunately this traffic is confined to scattered localities and the meat cannot get into general commerce.

BUTCHERS MUST MOVE PLANTS.

Health department authorities at Grand Rapids, Mich., have begun a movement to compel all butchers and slaughterers to remove their rendering plants, smokehouses, etc., outside the city limits. This rule applies especially to small butchers who render fats, etc., in wooden sheds in the rear of their shops. Establishments with modern equipment to prevent the spread of offensive odors, etc., will not be disturbed, and butchers desiring to do so will be given time to make the necessary changes.

BUTCHERS' RENDERING PLANT.

Retail butchers of Plainfield and North Plainfield, N. J., have decided to combine for the formation of a rendering concern. They believe they have not been getting enough for their offal and they propose to render it themselves. They are considering the purchase of a plant in South Plainfield already in operation.

BUTCHERS FINED FOR SUNDAY WORK.

A dozen retail butchers at Baltimore, Md., were arrested last Sunday charged with selling meat on that day contrary to law. The police magistrate dismissed the meat-selling complaint, but held the men for working on Sunday and taxed them the court costs only.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week. It's page 20.

THE BEST ON EARTH.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1908.
The National Provisioner,
New York.

Gentlemen:—

Enclosed please find check for \$3.00 in settlement for one year's subscription to the **BEST TRADE JOURNAL ON EARTH.**

Yours respectfully,
AUGUST C. HOFMANN.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

R. A. Inch has been appointed receiver in bankruptcy for N. Wolfsheimer, butcher, at 975 Second avenue, New York City.

The meat market of M. Birkle at Minneapolis, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

Weston & Cozens have opened a new meat market at Monroe, N. Y.

Jesse Romine will engage in the meat business at Zanesville, Ohio.

The butcher shop of B. Wassal at Blair, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

Judge Adams has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on June 25 by Richard Dorfheldt, butcher, No. 342 East 46th street, as he has made a settlement with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and 30 cents in notes at six, nine and twelve months.

Geo. Wolf, a retired meat dealer of New York City, N. Y., died at his summer house at New Canaan, Conn.

H. Ivers & Son have begun the erection of a meat market at Rushmore, Minn.

The Stanton-Linburg packing plant at Pittsburg, Kas., is to be rebuilt at once.

R. J. Coldwell has purchased the Diamond & Taylor butcher shop at Summerfield, Kas.

F. E. Davis has purchased the butcher shop of O. B. Hicknor at Lyons, Kas.

Elmer Hunter is about to add a meat market to his grocery store at Lawrence, Kas.

J. A. Oldfield has opened a new butcher shop at Canton, Kas.

S. L. Sharp has sold out his meat market at Gardner, Kas., to Hoyt & Edmondson.

E. Lance has purchased the F. A. Baker meat market at Phillipsburg, Kas.

Lee Tucker is engaging in the meat business at Burrton, Kas.

E. F. Wright has sold out the City Meat Market at Hazelton, Kas., to Hardesty Bros.

C. F. Massey, of Wichita, has purchased the meat business of G. H. Arnett at Anthony, Kas.

Smith Fields has purchased the City Meat Market at Oakley, Kas., from L. W. Bray.

J. R. Bonsall has opened a butcher shop at Ingalls, Kas.

T. A. Bagler has purchased the E. Lance meat market at Phillipsburg, Kas.

Green & Miller have purchased the meat market of Foraker & Mead at Burrton, Kas.

The meat market of J. T. Thomas at Georgetown, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

J. C. Ault & Son have opened a meat market at Sedan, Kas.

Allen Bros. have succeeded Penquite & Allen in the management of the Queen City Meat Market at Beloit, Kas.

Moehler & Harbis have formed a partnership and engaged in the meat business at Highland, Kas.

B. Gallagher has purchased the meat market of J. W. Terwilliger at Stockton, Kas.

S. E. Edmondson has sold out his butcher shop at Edgerton, Kas., to Wm. J. Dwyer, and has moved to Gardner, where he and A. D. Hoyt have purchased the meat market of S. L. Sharpe.

C. W. Viers has purchased the meat market of E. J. Howard at Carmen, Okla.

E. J. Stambaugh has purchased the meat market of Wm. Clutter at Virginia, Neb.

J. R. Long has engaged in the meat business at Haigler, Neb.

Smith & Sherry have purchased the butcher shop of W. F. Hurst at Anatone, Wash.

The Coos Bay Meat Company has been incorporated at Marshfield, Ore., by Henry Holm and others.

E. Whitman has sold out his meat business at Springfield, Ore., to J. S. Kirkley.

Geo. H. Miller is erecting a new meat market at Oakbrook, Pa.

John McMulkin has retired from the meat and grocery business at St. Johns, N. B., F. McMulkin and H. G. Titus having purchased same.

Philip Nuttle, a meat dealer at Brockport, N. Y., died this week.

The butchers' association of Wilmington, Del., are planning to make their organization a permanent one and establish a benefit society in connection with it.

BUTCHERS WON THE PRIZE.

The first prize for the best appearance in the recent Labor Day parade at Atlanta, Ga., was won by the butchers' organization of that city, composed of employees of the meat establishments of Atlanta. They made a fine showing.

GUIDEPOSTS TO SUCCESS.

Diligence is the mother of Luck.

The game is won by safe hits, not by home runs.

Tact is the salesman's greatest asset.

Ambition makes plans. Determination carries them out.

To waste your own time is foolish. To waste another's is criminal.

How little satisfies the self-satisfied man!

Who loses the respect of others is to be pitied; who loses self-respect is beyond pity.

The man whose explanation is "I forgot" never seems to forget pay day.

Loyal service makes a generous paymaster.

—Frank Farrington in "The Ginger Bug and Other Things."

DON'T KEEP THE GOOD MAN DOWN.

Do not try to hold a bright man down. The boss who tries to keep a bright man from discovering his own ability is making a very grave mistake. The man with ability does not need to be told that he has it, and even if told that he does not have it is still not convinced. Many men feel that they have far greater ability than they really possess, but very few possess more than they think they have.

When a bright and ambitious man finds that his boss is opposed to his progressing, it naturally makes him feel that the boss is selfish, and not worthy of the good efforts which have been given freely in the past. This rapidly makes a poor man out of a good one, if he remains long under the same management.

The boss who gets everything out of his most competent men is the one who is broad enough to help lift each and every one of them to better things. He may lose a man every little bit by helping him to a better place than he can himself offer, but his reputation

will be such among the ambitious men in his line that he is sure to have plenty of applications always on file of young men who recognize the fact that a position under him means an opportunity to advance to the better things whenever they are competent.

DEERFOOT FARM

SAUSAGE

Are Now In Season

Prepared at SOUTHBORO, MASS.



The Solution

For all your floor troubles. Is elastic, sanitary and water-proof. Easy for the workers to stand on and is approved by Government Inspectors.

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STANDARD ASPHALT & RUBBER CO.

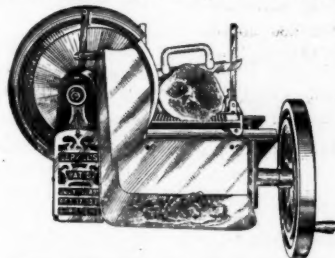
First National Bank Building

CHICAGO

New York City. Pittsburg, Pa. Kansas City, Mo.

BETTER PROFITS—BETTER MEATS

Suppose a reliable house came to you with an offer to sell you ham and bacon and dried beef of a superior quality for several cents a pound less than you are now paying. You'd be interested, wouldn't you? Naturally.



THE AMERICAN SLICING MACHINE

will make you a better profit of from three to nine cents per pound on all sliced meats because of the saving of waste, the slicing of odds and ends which are now sacrificed, and the saving of the profits on canned goods.

It will enable you to give at least 20 per cent. more just-right slices from the same weight of meat. This will bring you all the sliced meat trade of your locality.

Ten thousand merchants have proved this for themselves.

Just a postal card will bring you catalog and booklet showing what these other merchants have done—what you can do.

AMERICAN SLICING MACHINE COMPANY, 62 Fifth Ave., Chicago



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GALV. STEEL

Market Fixtures

Meat and Sausage
Trucks, Provision
and Loin Racks,
Ham Trees and
Cages, All of
The Latest
Improvement.



CATALOG UPON APPLICATION

THE MARKET FORGE CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

New York Section

R. A. Inch has been appointed receiver of the business of Nathan Wolfsheimer, butcher, of No. 975 Second avenue.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Sept. 12th averaged 7.43 cents per pound.

Charles P. McDonald, manager of the beef department at Swift's East Side Market, is enjoying a vacation tour through Canada.

Richard Webber, proprietor of the Harlem Packing House, is spending the autumn months in England. He is expected to return about the middle of October.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Jersey Butterine Company, of Jersey City, N. J., which will manufacture oleomargarine, butterine, etc. The capital stock is \$100,000.

The baseball team of the Jersey City plant of Swift & Company defeated the New York office team in a hot game last Saturday by a score of 10 to 8. A return game will be played shortly.

W. L. Munnecke, superintendent of construction for the National Packing Company in New York, has been superintending the installation of a big refrigerating plant in Philadelphia for the Quaker City Beef Company.

A petition has been filed in the federal courts for a receiver for the West Harlem Poultry Company, which recently went into the hands of an assignee. The petitioners are creditors who object to the assignee method.

O. P. Hurford, of Chicago, the famous designer of packinghouse machinery, and one of the unique figures connected with the trade, was in New York this week in connection with an extensive enterprise in which he is interested.

Several members of the S. & S. office staff went to Chicago this week as a result of changes in sales headquarters. Hugh Robinson and A. R. Barnes, of the provision department, and Harry Bloch, of the beef sales department, were among them.

Emil Kohn, the well-known calfskin merchant, was arrested on the complaint of a city health inspector on Tuesday on a charge of keeping fat in his plant on East Forty-fourth street without a permit. Kohn formerly operated in Newark and was very successful there.

Edmund S. Brady, who formerly conducted butcher shops on Willis avenue, the Bronx, sailed Saturday for London with his family on the Atlantic Transport liner Mesaba. He goes to take charge of a large chemical

company in London and will make that city his future home.

E. F. O'Neill, the popular West Side retail butcher, has been spending his vacation traveling over the state organizing the retail butchers into local bodies affiliated with the New York State Master Butchers' Association, of which he is president. He is said to have met with considerable success.

The National Live Poultry Market, New York, has been incorporated to deal in poultry and live stock; capital, \$3,000. Incorporators: Abraham Jersawitz and Isaac Jersawitz, No. 1410 Fifth avenue; Michael Billovitz, No. 21 East 114th street; Nathan Jablonsky, No. 7 East 106th street, all of New York.

The E. Greenebaum Company, New York, has been formed to manufacture sausage and bolognas, with a capital of \$7,500. Incorporators: Edward Greenebaum, No. 412 East 102d street; Edmund Schmelzer, No. 110 West 115th street, both of New York; Joseph H. Oshinsky, No. 352 St. Ann's avenue, The Bronx.

Employees of the Conron Brothers Company's central offices at No. 40 Tenth avenue, held their annual outing last Sunday. Joseph Dillon and Thomas Russell managed the affair most successfully. Starting from 151st street and North River in the launch Virginia S., the party headed a yacht club regatta to Piermont, where the day was spent in sports, dancing, etc.

George Wolf, who started a meat business in the vicinity of Sixth avenue and Sixteenth street in 1858 and had as patrons many well-known families until he retired several years ago, died of the effects of age this week, in his summer home, in New Canaan, Conn. He was seventy-five years old and lived at No. 152 West Sixteenth street. He was a member of the Produce Exchange. He left two sons and three daughters.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending September 12, 1908, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 31,539 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,415 lbs.; Queens, 140 lbs.; total, 38,094 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 5,365 lbs.; Bronx, 54 lbs.; total, 5,419 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 4,325 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,559 lbs.; Bronx, 235 lbs.; total, 6,119 lbs.

S. & S. WOOL OFFICE IN BOSTON.

The S. & S. Company will maintain an office in Boston for the handling of its wool business and the disposal of its wool product. W. C. Merrill has been placed in charge of this branch of the business, with headquarters at the Boston office.

U. D. B. EMPLOYEES' OUTING.

The employees of the United Dressed Beef Company, organized under the name of the United Dressed Beef Company Pleasure Club, held their annual outing at Donnelly's, College Point, Long Island, last Sunday. They attracted a big crowd of friends and admirers and had a big time. The athletic features of the day were a baseball game and a tug of war between teams representing the U. D. B. employees and employees of Richard Webber's Harlem Packinghouse. Sad to relate the Webber teams won both contests.

The ball game began late and only lasted two innings, owing to the hard work done on both sides. The Webbers scored 10 runs in the first inning, against one for the other side. The Webbers had made three runs in the second, when the U. D. B. catcher encountered a foul tip and the game was called. The tug-of-war was a harder fight. The Harlemites won the first pull in two minutes. The second pull went to the U. D. B., and the Webbers won the third in 3 minutes. There will be a return ball game between the teams at Port Morris on Sunday, September 20.

WEBBER EMPLOYEES ARE ATHLETES.

There always were an athletic lot of employees at Webber's Harlem Packinghouse, but the result of the recent Olympic games has created such an interest in athletics there that it has approached the size of a craze, and has necessitated the appointment of an athletic advisory committee on the part of the house to regulate matters. It is said that pretty nearly every able-bodied youngster in the Webber employ is training for next year's Marathon race, determined to emulate Hayes.

The Webber tug-of-war team has several engagements with local rivals and the relay team also. A. A. Celler, one of Mr. Webber's staff, was formerly a famous runner, and is acting as manager of the relay team.

The tug-of-war team has issued a challenge to any team in the meat trade for a tug-of-war, and are hoping to get some replies. There is also a ladies relay team.

PROHIBITS SALE OF RABBITS.

The New York State Game Commissioner has rendered a decision to the effect that rabbits and hares from other States cannot be sold in New York during the closed season for such game in this state. The game trade and retail butchers who handle rabbits regard this decision as a hardship, and claim such an interpretation of the law is unfair. Rabbits imported from other states are a cheap form of game largely sold in New York City and the trade will endeavor to secure a modification of the order, the enforcement of which would result in much hardship and loss.

Practical trade information may be found every week on page 20. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD**BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.****MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Arons, H., 15 Eldridge; H. Brand.
 Adamo, G., 125 Sullivan; H. Brand.
 Abin, M., 636 5th; H. Brand.
 Black, S., 322 E. 12th; H. Brand.
 Brumberg, M., 100 Henry; H. Brand.
 Bucca, F., 148 Sullivan; H. Brand.
 Burkle, K., 100 W. 134th; H. Brand.
 Brill, A., 1266 Park av.; H. Brand.
 Baccari, P., 306 W. 69th; H. Brand.
 Bolton & Alexander, 1802 Westchester av.;
 Dunrauf & Wicke.
 Carlo, I., 516 E. 16th; F. Lesser.
 Divinsky, L., 121 Chrystie; H. Brand.
 Dubliner, H., 1471 Brook av.; H. Brand.
 Forest, S., 166 E. 118th; Darling & Co.
 Friedlander, M., 220 Cherry; H. Brand.
 Goldschmidt, G., 1807 3rd av.; H. Brand.
 Greenspon, H., 180 Allen; H. Brand.
 Gretzinger, J., 425 1st av.; H. Brand.
 Gunther, F., 512 Robbins av.; H. Brand.
 Guglichano, J., 11½ Roosevelt; H. Brand.
 Greenstein, M., 1758 1st av.; H. Brand.
 Grosskof & Winter, 492-4 E. Houston; H. Brand.
 Hauss, I., 604 E. 16th; F. Lesser.
 Koh, L., 1783 1st av.; F. Lesser.
 Katz, J., 190 E. 3rd; H. Brand.
 Kamenetzky, Hy., 635 E. 9th; H. Brand.
 Locascio, F., 257 Elizabeth; H. Brand.
 Lampel, A., 133 E. 109; Darling & Co.
 Novich, D., 243 Cherry; H. Brand.
 Niola, G., 32 Spring; H. Brand.
 Olschonsky, A., 165 E. 110th; H. Brand.
 Prisco, D., 38 Macdougall; F. Lesser.
 Pores, S., 603 E. 14th; A. H. Jagers.
 Porus, S., 603-5 E. 14th; H. Brand.
 Reitman, A., 270 Monroe; H. Brand.
 Rabinowitz & Pincus, 73 E. 101st; H. Brand.
 Ravitz, H., 405 E. 15th; S. Drucker.
 Saggese, V., 128 McDougall; H. Brand.
 Schiff, C. I., 2097 3rd av.; H. Brand.
 Schneider, S., 202 Henry; H. Brand.
 Schulman, S., 1266 Park av.; H. Brand.
 Schwarzpapp & Boris, 24 E. 104th; H. Brand.
 Tortoricio, R., 353 Bleecker; H. Brand.
 Tinguad, A., 855 6th av.; S. & D. Werdenschlag.
 Terdiman, F., 196 E. 3rd; H. Brand.
 Woldofski, M., 107 E. 110th; F. Lesser.
 Weiser, I., 418 E. 10th; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Cohen, S., 66 Norfolk; S. Glembofsky.
 Haas, M., 2084 Crotona; E. Dippel.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Adler, Joseph & Isidor, 68 Utica av.; Darling & Co.
 Albine, John, and Mike Festogrossa, 206 Skillman av.; Jos. Rosenberg.
 Banace, Letterio, 107 Sackett; G. Selner.
 Creperza, Michael, 231 Liberty av.; Julius Levy.
 Ferrari, Luciano, 84 Middaugh; Max Kramer.
 Greenhut & Mushel, 226 Rivington; Joseph Seewald.
 Montelione, John, 151 Central av.; G. Selner.
 Muller, Eva, 5710 5th av.; Edward Schweizer.
 Sitkin, Wolf, 360 Atlantic av.; Sam Siegel.
 Shinkerhoff, Dave, 338 Christopher; Julius Levy.
 Schneider, Seidel, 317 Bristol; Jos. Rosenberg.
 Same, 31 Belmont av.; Jos. Rosenberg.
 Sow, Max, 2029 Bergen; Darling & Co.
 Tanklewsky, Aaron, 96 Cook; Julius Levy.
 Venezia, Eustachio, 863 3rd av.; G. Selner.
 Wojcicki, Alex, 114 Clay; Darling & Co.

GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.**MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Celane, J., 13th st. and Av. A; Drosin Bros.
 Dorfman, A., 446 Wendover av.; J. S. Sills & Sons.
 Garfinkel, F., 85 E. 114th; Drosin Bros.
 Katz & Feingold, 1461 5th av.; S. Levin.
 Kaufman, R., 67-9 W. 109th; S. Steinik.
 Kalisky & Ferris, 23 E. 115th and 1669 Park av.; A. Solomon.
 Marseille, H., Co., 103rd st. and Broadway; N. Strouse.
 Maselliff, J. & B., 10-12 W. 137th; M. Millard.
 Marcus, F., 67 Cannon; M. Smith & Son.
 Skoblow, S., 953 E. 165th; F. Polmutt.
 Welchek, M., 302 E. 70th; A. Spiro.
 Addiego & De Guerguis, 26 W. 18th; F. & J. Englehart.
 Bung, O., 36 New Chambers; Levin Bros.
 Bumb, P., 51 W. 30th; J. Junker.
 Bloyer, G., 201 6th av.; Amer. P. & Mfg. Co.
 Domshat, M., 98 6th av.; I. Migdalsky.
 Davidson, L. & B., 738 Broadway; Associated M. of N. Y.
 Feeney, T. L., 1429A St. Nicholas av.; J. Feinberg.
 Gitter, J., 76 Norfolk; S. Steinik.
 Gardarino, C., 666 8th av.; States & Sater.
 Goldstein & Klein, 157 Grand; S. Levin.
 Knopf, S. & W., 349 E. 138th; J. Wormser.
 Kaffenberg, W., Long Beach, L. I.; L. Barth & Son.
 Lutzer & Kill, New Rochelle, N. Y.; L. Barth & Son.
 Lewis, S. J., 1869 2nd av.; F. Muller.

Neustadt, L., 9 St. Marks Pl.; A. Flisser.
 Paul, Kaufman & Fox, 92 2nd av.; Westin & S.
 People's Restaurant, 79 Cortlandt; L. Barth & Son.
 Racos, J., 79 Cortlandt; E. R. Biehler.
 Renganeschi, G. & E. or T., 139 W. 10th; V. Cinto.
 Rosenthal, J., 320 W. 59th; Westin & S.
 Rabback & Schoenhauser, 188 2nd av.; Westin & S.
 Smith, C., 153 E. 26th; L. Barth & Son.
 Stern, T., 7-9 E. 116th; Westin & Steinhart.
 Smith's Rest, 461 Columbus av.; S. Haas.
 Schneider, K., 751 1st av.; M. & M. Berwind.
 Seif, F., 38 Maiden Lane; H. Brandstadter.
 Vonyouclis, A., 224 7th av.; A. Vonyouclis.
 Wohlers, L., 118 Centre; J. Pavero.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Affeld, Mrs. F., 726 E. 152nd; J. Rockenbach.
 Constabile, G., 136 Chrystie; F. Marino.
 Englehardt, F. & J., 26 W. 18th; Addiego & De Querquise.
 Fischer, L., 159 Greenwich; J. Smolin.
 Feil, H., 316 E. 93rd; C. Meyer.
 Goldberg, H., 8 E. 116th; P. Peschkin.
 Hirschman, S., 93½ E. 7th; A. Herbert.
 Kirschenblatt, N., 1436 Av. A; R. Kirschenblatt.
 Lutwin, J., 938 1st av.; S. Nelson.
 Lucek, A., 1383 Av. A; A. Adameo.
 Paganini, A., 474 Pearl; G. & C. Molinelli.
 Robinson, A., 72 Forsyth; M. Gensler.
 Silverman, A. H., 736 8th av.; B. Perlstein.
 States & Soter, 666 8th av.; C. Garbarino.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Barth, Netty, 443 Sackman; Aaron Koepfel.
 Gruning, Hermann R., 643-645 92nd; John S. Schierenbeck.
 Mirande, Milio, 225 Rockaway av.; Sebastian Trovato.
 Rothenberg, Louis, 2352 Pitkin av.; David Elrich.
 Scherr, Joseph T., Ocean Parkway; Lizzie Scherr.
 Karabatos, George, Henderson's Walk; Geo. L. Vanellis.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Blasch, Julius and wife, 148 Harrison av.; John Ehleiter and wife.
 Ehleiter, John, and wife, 160 Norman av.; Seraphin Baier and wife.
 Elrich, David, 2352 Pitkin av.; Louis Rothenberg.
 Page, Henry W., 824 Broadway; Adolph H. Schulz and wife.
 Schierenbeck, John H., 643-45 92nd; Herm. R. Gruning.
 Simonetti, Francesco, 377 Metropolitan av.; M. & G. Vacchiano.

STERLING WHEELBARROW COMPANY

Office and Factory:
238-40-42-44 Oregon St.,
M. L. WAUREL, WIS.
 Chicago Repository:
20 South Canal Street

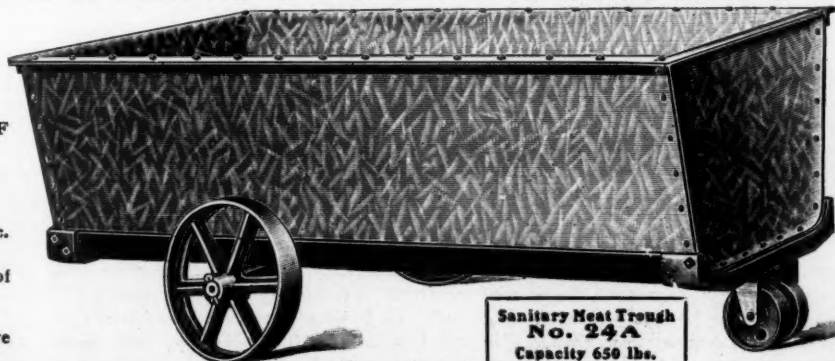
WE MAKE A HIGH CLASS LINE OF

**PACKING HOUSE
SANITARY EQUIPMENT**

Galvanized Metal Carts,
 Trucks, Meat Troughs, Meat Boxes, etc.
 Endorsed by U. S. Gov't inspection
 Adopted as STANDARD by several of
 the leading packing houses

Send for Descriptive Catalogue

If we don't make just what you want, we
 can and will if given the opportunity



Sanitary Meat Trough
No. 24A
 Capacity 650 lbs.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$.525@.635
Poor to fair native steers	3.75@5.15
Oxen and stags	2.00@5.00
Bulls and dry cows	1.40@4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.40@6.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.	\$9.00@9.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	8.00@8.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.	5.00@7.75
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	4.00@4.75
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.	3.50@5.25
Live calves, butternut, grass, p. 100 lbs.	3.00@3.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.	\$5.75@6.25
Live lambs, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.	4.25@5.65
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.	3.50@4.00
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.	3.62@4.00
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.	2.50@3.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	1.50@2.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@7.85
Hogs, medium	@7.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@7.65
Pigs	@7.45
Rough	6.45@6.80

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	@10%
Choice native light	@10%
Common to fair native	8½@9½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	10½@10%
Choice native light	10@10½
Native, common to fair	9@9½
Choice, Western, heavy	9@9½
Choice, Western, light	8@9
Common to fair Texas	6½@7½
Good to choice heifers	7½@8½
Common to fair heifers	6½@7½
Choice cows	6½@7
Common to fair cows	5½@6
Common to fair oxen and stags	6@7
Fleshy hologna bulls	5½@5%

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs 15½ per lb.; No. 2, 14c. per lb.; No. 3, 11c. per lb.; No. 1 joints, 15½ per lb.; No. 2, 14c. per lb.; No. 3, 11c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8½c. per lb.; No. 2, 7½c. per lb.; No. 3, 6c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9½c. per lb.; No. 2, 8½c. per lb.; No. 3, 7½c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	13½@14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	11½@12½
Western Calves, choice	12@12½
Western calves, fair to good	10½@11½
Western calves, common	8@9½

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	@10%
Hogs, heavy	@9½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@9½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@10½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@11
Spring lambs, good	10½@11
Yearling lambs	9½@10
Sheep, choice	@9
Sheep, medium to good	8@8½
Sheep, culls	7@8

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	13@
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	12½@12½
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	12½@12½
Smoked picnic, light	8½@8½
Smoked picnic, heavy	7½@8
Smoked shoulders	8@8½
Smoked bacon, boneless	14½@15
Smoked bacon (rib in)	13½@14
Dried beef sets	20@21
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	17@18
Pickled bellies, heavy	12@12½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	14@14½
Fresh pork loins, Western	13@14
Shoulders, city	9@10
Shoulders, Western	8½@9
Butts, regular	10½@11
Butts, boneless	11½@12

Fresh hams, city	12½@13
Fresh hams, Western	12½@13

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut	@70.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@50.00
Horns, per ton	@25.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@90.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@225.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.75 @80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	.50 @80c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers	.25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	.7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1½ @3c. a piece
Livers, beef	@7c. a pound
Oxtails	6 @7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef	@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	.15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	6 @10c. a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@4½
Shop bones, per cwt.	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	@45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	@—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tea. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.	@50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.	@50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@20
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York	@21
Beef, rounds, per lb.	@3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@7½
Beef, bungs, per lb.	@6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@32
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@34
Beef, middles, per lb.	@6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1a	@5½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2a	2½@3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing. white	11½	13½
Pepper, Sing. black	7½	9½
Pepper, Penang, white	9½	11½
Pepper, red Zanzibar	10½	13½
Pepper, shot	9½	—
Allspice	5½	8
Coriander	4	5½
Cloves	14	17
Mace	40	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4 @4½
Refined—Granulated	5 @5½
Crystals	5½@5½
Powdered	5½@5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.21
No. 2 skins	@.19
No. 3 or branded	@.16
No. 1 B. M. skins	@.19
No. 2 B. M. skins	@.17
No. 1, 12½-14	@2.00
No. 2, 12½-14	@1.80
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@1.00
No. 1 klps, 14-18	@2.25
No. 2 klps, 14-18	@2.00
No. 1 B. M. klps	@2.00
No. 2 B. M. klps	@1.50
No. 1, heavy klps, 18 and over	@2.85
No. 2, heavy klps, 18 and over	@2.60
Branded skins	@.16
Branded klps	@1.75
Heavy branded klps	@2.00
Ticky skins	@.16
Ticky klps	@1.75
Heavy ticky klps	@2.00
No. 3 skins	@.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

ICED.

Turkeys—Spring, average per lb.	.20 @25
Old hens and toms, per lb.	.19 @21
Spring Chickens—Broilers—	
Phila., 4 lbs. and over per pair, per lb.	@22
Phila., under 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.	@20
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.	@19
Pennsylvania, poor	@16
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, choice	@19
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fair to good	@16
Western, dry-picked, average best	@16
Western, scalded, average best	@16
Western, dry-picked or scald., gen'l run	@14
Western, dry-picked or scalded, poor	@12
Southern, average run	@13

FOWLS—

Dry-packed Western, dry-picked, 4 lbs. and over, fancy, boxes	@15
Dry-packed, dry-picked, 3 lbs. and under	@14
Western, dry-picked, choice, 4 lbs. and over, bbls.	@14
Southwestern, dry-picked, 4 lbs. and over	@13½
Southern, average best	@13½
Western, dry-picked, poor to fair	@12½
Western, scalded, choice	@13½
Western, scalded, poor to fair	@12½

Other Poultry—

Old Cocks—Dry-picked	@9½
Scalded	@9½
Ducklings, L. I. & Eastern, spring, p. lb.	@15
State and Pennsylvania	@14½
Ducks—Western, poor to fair	@12
Geese—Eastern, spring	@18
Geese—Western, poor to fair	@8
Squabs—White, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	3.00@3.25
White, 9 lbs. to doz., per doz.	2.75@3.00
White, 8 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@2.25
White, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@1.75
White 6½ to 6¾ lbs. to doz., per doz.	1.25@1.50
Dark, per doz.	.75@1.25
Culls, per doz.	@.50
Guinea fowls, per pair	.50@1.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, Spring, per lb.	@14
Fowls, per lb.	@13½
Young roosters, per lb.	@8½
Turkeys, per lb.	@13½
Ducks, Western, per lb.	@12
Geese, Western, per lb.	@11
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor	@10
Guinea fowl, per pair	@50
Pigeons, per pair	@20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	25.00 @25.50
Hoof meal, per unit, N. Y.	@2.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. a. f. N. Y.	@2.95
Nitrate of soda—spot	@2.30
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia	@2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	2.25 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	@18.50
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	8.00 @9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York	—@—

Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	@3.02½
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot	@3.07½
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	3.05 @3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.25 @9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00 @10.65
Kieserit, future shipment	7.00 @7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store	1.95 @2.00
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.90 @2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.	1.16½ @1.30
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.)	2.18½ @2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.	.30 @.40

